ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,783—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E H Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 800,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	6th Feb. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	—	4,285	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates. ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 6th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 16th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 4th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE S. S. "HYDASPES," WILL SAIL for ANTWERP about 10th FEBRUARY. She has splendid accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon on Board. For fare, &c., Apply to

JAMES, MACKINTOSH & CO.

BOMBAY AND AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "ITINDA," 5,203 Tons, will SAIL from BOMBAY, for AUSTRALIAN PORTS via CALCUTTA, on or about 10th FEBRUARY.

For Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld., Bombay.
27th January, 1903.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. KHALIF	1,653	von Peterson	3rd Feb.
S. S. SULTAN	2,824	Ulrich	18th Feb
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	3rd March

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 27th January, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,368	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 4th February, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 16, Esplanade Road, Bombay

CURZON & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS

LARGEST HOUSE FOR
ALL BRANDS OF
INDIAN, MANILLA,
HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND
AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS REQUISITES.
ALSO SOME INTERESTING CURIOS.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS
DANCES, AT HOMES, &c., &c.,
SUPPLIED WITH
ICES, CAKES,
AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES
AT SHORT NOTICE
BY

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

PASSENGERS will do well to pay us a visit, where they will find a very large and varied assortment of

HIGHCLASS MILD INDIAN CIGARS

By Messrs. SPENCER, OAKES, McDOWELL, PETERSON, McDONALD and our Specialite Brand U. S. PLANTERS.

Also best Continental and MANILA CIGARS, REAL EGYPTIAN and ADEN CIGARETTES TOBACCOS and SMOKERS' REQUISITES at MARKET PRICES.

Parcels of Cigars made up at the Shortest Notice with the nett weight declared.

D. MERWAN & CO.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS and TOBACCONISTS,
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS & DIAMOND MOUNTERS,
Opposite UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

DIAMOND AND GEM RINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LADIES' DIAMOND AND GEM RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS,
LADIES' 18 CARAT GOLD KNOT RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S 18 CARAT GOLD KNOT RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S HEAVY BANGLE 18 CARAT GOLD RINGS,
18 CARAT GOLD KEEPER RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S 18 CARAT GOLD SIGNET RINGS,
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS,

GRAND SELECTION OF LADIES' HALF HOOP AND OTHER RINGS.

Any design not ready in Stock can be made to order.
Gems selected from the Packet
TO SUIT ALL POCKETS.
GEM RINGS from RS. 20 to any Price.

MARCKS & CO. LTD.,

THE JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS. OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)
SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS
SPECIALITIES.
FRESH OYSTERS
ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.
AMERICAN DRINKS.
SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE
SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.
BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS, LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.

GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

President:—
ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE.

Cablegrams :—
"PLENARILY LONDON."

Codes:
BEDFORD McNEIL
MOREING AND NEAL

N.B.—A Handbook fully explaining the business operations of the Exchange can be had on application free from the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S HARMSTON'S HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT — The highest earthly honours freely bestowed on the crowning climax of our efforts to please; actually a kindergarten for children, and normal school for the whole nation.

WHERE OTHERS SELL YOU OUNCES,
WE GIVE TONS.
KISSED BY THE OCCIDENT,
HAILED BY THE ORIENT.

TOM POWERS,
TOM POWERS,
The Funny Tramp Cyclist,
JOHN WELBY COOKE,
"Absolute Master of Them All."

THE GREAT VALDARES.
NEW COMIC ENTREES.
AGAIN TO-NIGHT AT 9-15.

GRAND MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
AFTERNOONS, FEB. 4TH AND 7TH, 1903.
Children Half Price to all parts.

BOX PLAN AT CIRCUS where Seats can be booked from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1. As. 8 for Natives only.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "VINDOBONA," from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL on the 2nd instant. She is DISCHARGING HER CARGO at VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8, and a fire having occurred on Board at Singapore, owing to which part of her Cargo was either destroyed or damaged, a General Average Bond is to be signed by each Consignee and a provisional deposit of 35 per cent. on the Invoice value of the goods to be paid to the Undersigned towards General Average at the time of applying for Delivery Orders.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bombay the 3rd February, 1903.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," from MARSEILLES, etc., are hereby informed that she has landed her cargo in the Victoria Dock No. 1.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1903.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Annexe, Watson's Hotel, at 6 P.M., on FRIDAY, 20th February, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 29th January, 1903.

TO LIVERY STABLES HORSE-KEEPERS, HAY DEALERS, &c.

S. S. "ROMFORD"

CARRYING HORSES to the Cape has arrived from the Cape and has on Board about 2,000 Bales best CANADIAN HAY Surplus Fodder for disposal. Offers will be received by the Agents,

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Commanding Royal Engineer, Poona District, upto 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 16th February, 1903, for Converting No. 13, Barrack into a Barrack for 1 Sergeant and 40 Rank and File of the Detachment British Infantry at Kirkee. Estimate Rupees 2,031.

2. Necessary particulars regarding details, etc., can be obtained from the office of the undersigned during office hours on any day except Sunday, and Gazetted Holidays.

3. The Commanding Royal Engineer is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. APPLETON, Colonel, R.E.,
Commanding Royal Engineer, Poona District.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP existing between our Client, Mr. MAHOMEDJI HAJI ADAMJI and Mr. MANYAR AHMED GULBHOY and who carried on business in Bombay under the name and style of MAHOMEDJI HAJI ADAMJI and in Ahmedabad under the name of SULLEMAN NOOR MAHOMED as Ivory and General Merchants, was dissolved on 31st December, 1902, and the authority given to Messrs. NOOR MAHOMED AHMED and ISMAIL AHMED, who were helping their Father the said Mr. MANYAR AHMED GULBHOY to sign for the partnership, has been WITHDRAWN. Any person or persons dealing with the said Messrs Manyar Ahmed Gulbhoy, Noor Mahomed Ahmed or Ismail Ahmed or any of them on behalf of the said partnership business or pay to them any sum due to the said firm of Mahomedji Haji Adamji shall do so at his or their own risk and our Client the said Mr. Mahomedji Haji Adamji shall not be responsible in any way for any such transaction or bound by any such payment—Dated this 31st day of January, 1903.

KANGA & PATELL,
Attorneys for
MR. MAHOMEDJI HAJI ADAMJI MANYAR

BOMBAY FINE ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing from 14th March, 1903. Prizes offered for painting in Oils, Watercolours, &c., also for Gold, Silver, Copper and Brass Work, Weaving, Metal Work, Stone Carving, Decoration, &c. For prospectus, etc, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Art Society, Sir J. J. School of Art. The last day for receiving works will be 7th of March, 1903.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL
FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE ABOVE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, February 9th. Pupils from Bombay will leave Victoria Terminus under escort, with Concession Tickets on FRIDAY evening, February 6th.

Fresh applications for admission to the School should be made without delay

For BOYS to
The Rev. J. REDMAN, Chaplain,
Panchgani.

For GIRLS to
Miss KIMMINS, the Knowle,
Panchgani.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 77 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS, have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 10½ MILLIONS STERLING.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents,
Madras.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1903,
WILL BE HELD ON THE OVAL
ON
TUESDAY, THE 17TH, THURSDAY, THE 19TH
and FRIDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY.

FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE TO-DAY.
SECOND ENTRIES (DOUBLE FEES) CLOSE ON FRIDAY.
JUMPS for PRACTICE are now READY on the RACE COURSE.

SADDLE HORSES.

CHARGERS.

Class 1. English and Colonial Chargers.
" 2. Chargers of other Classes.
" 3. Chargers of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse.
Classes 4 & 5. Troop Horses and N. C. Officers' Chargers belonging to the Bombay Cavalry, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, and the Mounted Police.
4—English and Colonial Horses
5—Horses of other Classes.

HUNTERS.

Class 6. Heavy-Weight Hunters up to 14-stone or over.
" 7. Light-weight Hunters.
" 8. Hunters 14-2 and under.
" 9. Hunters Arab and Country-bred (Horse or Pony).
(Classes 6 to 9:) See Clause 12 General Conditions.
" 10. Hunters, English and Colonials, regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
" 11A. Hunters, Arabs and Country-breds, regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
" 11B. Best Hack 14-2 or under, the property of gentlemen resident in Bombay or neighbourhood who possess no other horse of any description.

Classes 10 and 11A.

N. B.—Exhibits must have been out six times at least with the Hounds.

No winners of first prizes in classes 6 to 9 are allowed to be shown in Classes 10 and 11.

A special prize will be given for the best Hunter in the Show.

LADIES' HORSES.
(To be ridden by Ladies.)

Class 12. Arabs and Country-breds.
" 13. Other classes over 14-2.
" 14. Other classes over 14-2 and under.

POLO PONIES.

Class 15. Heavy-weight Arabs and Country-breds.
" 16. Light weight Arabs and Country-breds.
" 17. All Polo Ponies.
(Classes 15 to 17:) See Clause 13, General Conditions.
Class 18. Ponies suitable for Polo, 14-1 and under.

HARNESS HORSES.

SINGLE HARNESS.

Class 19. Arabs and Country-breds (Horse or Pony),
" 20. Other classes over 14-2.
" 21. Other classes over 14-2 and under.

PAIRS IN DOUBLE HARNESS.

Class 22. Pairs.

TEAMS AND TANDEMS.

Class 23. Teams.
" 24. Tandems.

N. B.—No post entries will be accepted in any of the classes.

MISCELLANEOUS CLASSES.

STALLIONS.

Class 25. Arab Stallions over 14 hands.
" 26. Arab Stallions over 14 hands and under.

BROOD MARES.

Class 27. Arabs and country breds.
" 28. Other classes over 14-2.
" 29. Other classes over 14-2 and under.
(Classes 27 to 29:) Suitable for breeding purposes.

BEST COUNTRY-BRED.

Class 30. Best Country-bred Horse, Mare or Gelding.

BEST NEW IMPORTATIONS.

N.B.—Name of Importer to be given with entry.

Class 31. Mare or Gelding, 15 hands or over, suitable for an Officer's Charger or Hunter.
" 32. Mare or Gelding, 14-1 and under, suitable for Polo Pony or Hack.
(Classes 31 and 32:) Best English or Colonial Mare or Gelding landed in Bombay since 1st July, 1902, by bona fide Horse Shippers for Sale in India.
" 33. Best Arab landed in Bombay, since 1st July, 1902, by bona fide Horse Shippers, for sale in India.

JUMPING COMPETITIONS.

Class 34. For Horses.
" 35. For Ponies 14-2 and under.

DRIVING COMPETITIONS.

Class 36. Pairs.
" 37. Tandems.
" 38. Single Harness.
" 39. Single Harness for Ladies only.
" 40. Best complete Turnout.
(Classes 36 to 40:) See Clause 16, General Conditions. These classes will be held on Friday, 20th February.

GENERAL PARADE OF PRIZE WINNERS.

First Entries close on Tuesday, 3rd February.
Second Entries close on Friday, 6th February.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

To be held in conjunction with the Horse Show on the Third Day.

FRIDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1903.

Class 1. Smooth-coated Fox-Terriers.
" 2. Wire-haired Fox-Terriers.
" 3. Irish Terriers.
" 4. Airedales.
" 5. Bull-Terriers.
" 6. Greyhounds.
" 7. Bull-Dogs.
" 8. Dachshunds.
" 9. Pug, Lap and Toy Dogs.
" 10. Spaniels and Retrievers.
" 11. Other Breeds not entered in Classes 1 to 10.
" 12. Best litter of Pups (age not over 3 months).
" 13. Best Pup in the Show under 12 months.

H. WILKINSON,
W. E. CRUM,
Honorary Secretaries,
Executive Committee,
Bombay Horse Show.

Office, Customs House, Bombay.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

OWING to some certain causes, we CLOSE our SHOP. All in stock to be SOLD OFF. Dress Materials, Muslins, Crepons, Serges, Silks, Hats, and many other varieties of Goods too many to enumerate to be sold off without restriction. All at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. All Customers are Earnestly Solicited to pay us a last visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains. Our GREAT SAIL commencing MONDAY, 2nd February, 1903. For SOME DAYS ONLY. Seize this opportunity while it lasts.

PREMJEE RATANJEE,
33, Esplanade Cross Road, Opposite Goculdass Hospital, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and FERRY TOLLS, in the NASIK DISTRICT, as follows:—

(1.) ROAD TOLL for one year from 1st April, 1903, to 31st March, 1904.

(2.) FERRY TOLLS for one year from 1st April, 1903, to 31st March, 1904.

A separate Tender for the Ferry at Deola in the Igatpuri Taluka should be made.

A Tender for the Road Toll accompanied by a Currency or Promissory Note of Rs. 1,000 or a receipt for Rs. 1,000 paid into any Government Treasury and a Tender for the Ferry Toll accompanied by a Currency Note of Rs. 100 or a receipt for Rs. 100 paid into any Government Treasury; and a separate Tender for the Deola Ferry Toll accompanied by a currency note of Rs. 10 or a receipt for Rs. 10 paid into any Government Treasury should be sent in so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, not later than 12-30 P. M. Madras Time, on the 21st February, 1903.

For all particulars regarding the Tolls and condition under which tenders should be made, apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik.

R. B. STEWART,
Collector of Nasik.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has contracted TO PURCHASE from SAVITRIBAI, widow of RAGHUNATH YESWANT VARDE the property hereunder described. All persons who may have any claim on the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, inheritance or otherwise are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at No. 1, Khetwady Main Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim, which will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Chunam Kiln Road, without the Fort in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 335 square yards or thereabouts forming part of a larger piece admeasuring 15,194 square yards or thereabouts, belonging to Raghunath Mukund and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75, New No 13572, New Survey No. 7386, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No 1898 (8), Street No 2 G. together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and bounded on the South by the property of Vinayek Meghasham, on the North by a passage, on the East by the property of Padamji Pestonji and on the West by the property of N[illegible]

S. B. WALKER,
Purchaser.

Bombay, 31st January, 1903.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 2-30, to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES, Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Rs. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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WANTED.—A BOOK-KEEPER, experienced and reliable. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to "E. Y." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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WANTED, STUDENTS to take Lessons in Shorthand, Typewriting and Book-keeping. Terms Moderate, Proficiency Guaranteed.—INDIA TYPEWRITING Co., 19, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar Bombay.

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CYCLIST.—Apply for our Price List. Don't pay Fancy Prices. Silver King Lamp Rs. 7-8, G. and J. Cover Rs. 13.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

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ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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Plain in finest Lucca oil.

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Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Iran Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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AND
ANNUITIES
ON
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Reserve Fund .... " 15,00,000
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For 3 Months	3½
" 6 Months	4
" 12 Months	"
" 2 Years	5

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D. KING,
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Calcutta, 30th January, 1903.

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CAPITAL £800,000
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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

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HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARRS BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, as Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

[illegible] MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND

WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 31.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£93 3/8	= + 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	£100	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= "
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5/16	= "
SILVER—		
Spot in London	21 7/8	= + 1/16
2 months hence	21 7/8	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	47 3/8	= + 1/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris Cheques	25'14 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin	20'50 1/4	= + 1/4
New York Demand	4'86 7/8	= + 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= "
6 "	3 3/8 pr ct	= "
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	= "
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	= "
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	3 5/8 pr ct	= − 1/8
7 day market loans	3 1/2 pr ct	= unchanged

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 37. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone dull.

Rapeseed—Brown 34 1-4. Jan.-Feb. Sellers, Tone dull.

Linseed Bold 46. Jan.-Feb. Sellers.; Tone easier. Coffee in New York 5 1-4.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 4'88 + 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 18,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4'78	4'78	4'78	4'78
−1	−1	−1	−1
May-June.	**June-July**	**July.-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
4'79	4'79	4'79	4'69
−1	−1	−1	−1
Sept.-Oct.			
4'44			
−2			

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	33,000 bales.
Do. last year	28,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 "
Continent	31,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9'05
Futures, month of March	8'81 + 3
Do. do. July	8'86 + 4

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 7-8
Futures month of April	8 85 + 3
Do. July	9'03 + 3
Tone at close	steady.
Total visible supply	3,670,000 bales.
" of which is East Indian.	178,000 "
" stock in London	8,000 "
" Quantity in sight	7,990,000 "

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 31st January 1903:—

Cotton	17,109 bales.
Wheat	18,158 cwts.
Linseed	1,907 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	2,388 "
Gingellyseed	33,890 "
Poppyseed	1,040 "
Groundnuts	1 966 "
Castorseed	2,246 "
Rice	15,253 "
Myrabollams	5,223 "
Cottonseed	33,441 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Ex s. s. Oriental.—

Gold Bullion	Rs.	7,49 600	from London.
Gold Coin	"	15 000	" do.
Do.	"	1,50 090	" Alexandria.
Silver Bullion	"	25,96,732	" London.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand				1s 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 9-32d
Do	6 do	do		1s. 4 13-32d
French Francs 3 do		do		170 1-2
Marks	3 do	do		138 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight			1 6
Shanghai	30 do	do		158 1-2
Japan	30 do	do		150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs.	97 6
1st Settlement	Rs.	97 3

Money Market—Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October		4 per cent
Bank of Bombay	do. 29th January	7 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 29th do.	7 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 13th do.	6 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready	7	13
Forward April-May	7	12
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	10
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	6	0
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May	6	8
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready	8	0
Forward April-May	7	10
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	23	1-2
Forward April-May.	24	1-4
Groundnuts—Tone quiet.		
Ready	36	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.		
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready	35	1-2
25 " " "	35	0
50 " " "	38	1-2
Black Kutnee " "	32	1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	12,000
Total imports	28,000

Feb.-March	March-April.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4.78	4'78	4'78	4'79
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
June-July	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct**
4'79	4'79	4-69	4-49
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
Oct. Nov.			
4'39			
unchanged			

COTTON.—The tone of this market remains steady and there is still a moderate enquiry from shippers for spot cotton. In contracts we hear of little doing.

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good,	Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	163	154	...	25 Feb.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	169	161	...	do
Sind-Panjab (M G) ...	169	161	...	do
Belati, M G ...	180	174	...	do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	170	164	do
Damangaum Poolgaum M. G.	187	181	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee do	188	182	...	do
Akola (M. G.) Khamgaum do Karanja do	184	178	...	do
Oomra good staple ...	192	186	...	do
Broach M. G. ...	209	...	198	25 Mar.
Bhownuggur H. G. ...	...	...	168	25 May
S.-G. Dharwar ...	...	...	199	25 do
Westerns ...	...	...	189	25 do

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 24th inst., compared with the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs.	4,744	Decrease
Other Deposits		35.02,04	Decrease
Credits Undrawn		5,42,818	Increase

ASSETS.

Government Securities ...	28,769	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	unchanged	
Credits on Securities... ...	5,89,614	Increase
Loans do. ...	1,47,047	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	2,27,688	Decrease
Balance with other Banks ...	27,085	Increase
Cash	34,71,078	Decrease

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 31st January, as compared with the statement of the 24th January:—

LIABILITIES	Jan. 24. Rs.	Jan. 31. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,35,769	47,89,311
Public Deposits at Branches	29,76,116	34,11,830
Other Deposits	6,01,41,396	5,69,39,264
Post Bills	17,273	16,423
Credits undrawn	27,04,770	32,48,588
Rs.	8,90,69,234	8,61,05,416
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	91,73,269	91,44,590
Other authorised Securities	8,65,357	8,65,357
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	91,44,143	97,34,257
Loans do. do. do.	1,04,96,87	1,06,43,334
Bills discounted and purchased	3,17,97,521	3,15,69,833
Dead Stock	4,10,449	4,10,449
Stamps and Stationery	32,461	32,432
Balances with other Banks	5,08,683	5,35,771
Cash	2,66,40,471	2,31,69,393
Rs.	8,90,69,234	8,61,05,416

PRICE OF BULLION.

English Bar Gold	21-1-0
China Leaf	23-14 Nom
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 "
Do New	23-12 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	2-14-6
Bombay	24
English Sovereigns	15-2-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	59 3
Do 17 1-2	59-4

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY, 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 3 8
3 per cent Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 5-16
Bar Silver	21 7-8

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 3rd February.

The Squadron will parade on the Church Gate Sands to-morrow (Wednesday), at 7 a.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd February.

1. Owing to the Rifle Meeting there will be no Drills this week.

2. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 4415 Lce. Corpl L O Spencer, F Company from the 2nd February to 31st March 1903.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 28th February to 7th March 1903, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd February.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound).

To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-quarters).

To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.

2. The following matches of the B V A Carbine Association will be shot for on the 8th and 9th instant:—Match I—200 and 500 yards. Match II—200 and 500 yards. Match III—Celerity and Precision. Rules, &c., will be issued on Thursday next.

3. Members who intend going in for proficiency certificates this year are requested to send their names to Head-quarters at once.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Conversazione will be held at the Head-Quarters, Nesbit Lane, on Friday the 13th instant. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m. sharp. Tickets to admit Member and one Lady Re. 1 and to Non-Members and Ladies Re. 1 each. Tickets may be obtained from both Head-Quarters, Qr-Mr Sergt W Harvey and the Hon. Secretary of the Entertainment Committee Gr T S Dawson.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 18th October 1902, on 141'14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	15,000	...	18,000
Or per mile of Railway	21	107	...	123
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	53,456	1,15,172	1,973	1,70,601
Total for 16 weeks.	56,456	1,30,172	1,973	1,88,601
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,871	10,367	61	14,299
Per mile of Ry. do.	27	74		101
Total to corresponding date do.	65,709	1,89,792	3,455	2,57,956

Increase for the week..........Rs. 3,701
Decrease to date.................." 69,355

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 20th December 1902.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 6th Dec. 1902—G I P R system	2,50,828	7,20,998	4,183	9,75,979
I M R do	86,921	1,95,576	531	2,83,028
Total	3,37,749	9,16,544	4,714	12,59,007
Actuals for corresponding week ending 7th Dec 1901—G I P R system	2,11,026	9,09,407	5,163	11,25,596
I M R do	57,439	1,28,433	1,258	1,87,130
Total	2,68,465	10,37,840	6,421	13,12,726
Increase or Decrease { G I P R	+ 39,802	−1,88,439	− 680	+ 1,49,617
{ I M R	+ 29,482	+ 67,143	− 727	+ 95,898

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th December 1902, on 1,643'19 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,42,000	3,35,000	7,000	4,84,000
Or per mile of Railway	87	204	4	295
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	28,68,588	59,50,833	1,20,889	89,40,110
Total for 17 weeks	30,10,588	62,85,833	1,27,689	91,24,110
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,23,581	3,58,833	5,111	4,89,142
Per mile of Ry. do.	75	218	3	296
Total to corresponding date do.	30,90,923	72,37,021	1,57,021	1,08,86,193

Decrease for the week..........Rs 2,142
Do to date.........................," 14,61,683

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAWKINS—January 18, at Vellore, the wife of Percy Hawkins, P W D, of a son.

JOHNSTON—January 29, at Etah, U P, the wife of G H B Johnston, District Superintendent, United Provinces and Oudh Police, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SNUGG—January 26, at Rajahmundry, of failure of hearts action, Jessy Augusta, the dearly beloved wife of Robert Snugg, Retired Inspector of Police and Pension Pay Master, Godavery District, aged 53 years, 6 months and 25 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 54m. High water 2-18m., 2-53a. Low water, 8-31m., 8-21a.
First Criminal Sessions.
Harmston's Circus.
Mr. Jeejeebhoy Mistry's Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p. m.

THE NAWAB OF JANJIRA.—H. H. Sir Sidi Ahmedkhan, Nawab of Janjira, accompanied by fifty followers, has left Bombay for Janjira.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance at the head branch during January was 226. The admissions were 2,200, and the prevailing diseases were fevers and diseases of the alimentary canal.

DEPARTURE OF THE GAEKWAR.—H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by Prince Fateh Sing Rao and the members of his staff, left Bombay on Sunday night for Baroda by the Ahmedabad mail train from the Church Gate Station.

FIRES IN A COTTON PRESS.—At half past 6 o'clock on Sunday evening a fire broke out in the Chanda Ramjee Press in Lower Colaba. It was extinguished by the Colaba engine.—At 11 p. m. the same night another fire broke out in the same press, and was extinguished by the employees. The cause of the fire is not known. The amount of damage done by the fire has not been ascertained.

MR. JEEJEEBHOY MISTRY'S LECTURE.—The second lecture of the season under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-30 p. m. to-day by Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistry, M. A. The topic selected for the evening is Gujarati Proverbs and their lessons. The lecture is open to the public, seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post office at 7 p. m. on the 3rd and 4th February.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Daresalem, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s. s. Khalif, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Karachi and Sind per extra s. s. Husara will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-day.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Major Delamain and officers the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Fredilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p. m., at the Esplanade Bandstand:—

March	Viscount Nelson	Zohll
Overture	Sommernachtstraum	Suppe
Valse	L'Etoile Polaire	Waldteufel
Fantasia	Jacobite	Eassaw
Intermezzo	Rusticana Cavalier	Mascagni

GOD SAVE THE KING.

MUSIC AT MESSRS. W. B. GREEN AND CO.—By kind permission of Major Delamain and officers the band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 7 p. m. at Messrs W. B. Green and Company to-day:—

March	With Sword and Lance	Bennett
Overture	Si J'Etais Roi	Adams
Valse	Casino Fanze	Gung'l
Selection	Falka	Chassaiqu
Lancers	Varsity	Gung'l
Selection	Iolanthe	Sullivan
Song	Love could I only Tell Thee.	Capel

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE INDIAN TEXTILE DIARY.—We have received for notice a copy of the Indian Textile Diary and Reference Book. This production is too well-known in India to need much description. It is only necessary to say that it retains all the old features brought up to date, and it is undoubtedly one of the most useful appurtenances to the desks of those engaged in mill and textile work generally that could be offered to the public. It contains a complete list of all the cotton mills in India with all the leading facts about them, and there are many other tables and facts which will be found especially useful for those whose occupation is in any way connected with the textile industry. It is published in England by Mr. W. H. Gribbin of Albert Square, Manchester, and Messrs. Marshall and Co, of Esplanade Road, are the Bombay agents.

PLAGUE AND PLUNDER.—Pundharinath Dayaram, who resides near the Cattle Pound, Girgaum, has reported to the Police that during Saturday night his house was broken into, and ornaments and clothing of the collective value of Rs. 530 were stolen. Enquiries show that the complainant locked up his residence in consequence of dead rats having been found therein on the 20th January, and went to live at Borivali. He visited his residence in Bombay on the 30th ultimo and found everything all right. When he again visited the place he discovered the staple on the door had been wrenched off, the house entered, cupboards broken open, and the property stolen. On the house being searched, a quantity of wearing apparel was found in an empty room on the storey above the one in which the complainant lived.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of January the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,988. Among them the number of new admission was 588, classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	27	7	7	41
Vanias	54	12	15	81
Brahmins	47	13	12	72
Lohanas	21	..	8	29
Other castes	236	45	84	365
Total	385	77	126	588

The average daily attendance was 96.

NOTES FROM BHAVNAGAR.—Our Bhavnagar Correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—It is excessively cold this side at present. Prince Victor's Square was the scene of bustle this evening, when about 350 members with a sprinkling of Europeans and Parsees had taken part in the entertainment given to Mr. C. Carroll, the Worshipful Master of the Kathiawar Lodge, on severing his connection with the B.-G. J.-P. Railway as the Traffic Superintendent after faithfully serving the line for 21 years. A large shamiana was erected and was tastefully decorated. An address was given to him, in which Mr. Carroll's services were highly eulogised. During the tenure of his office Mr. Carroll made a large circle of acquaintances, and he was held in much esteem by all who came in contact with him. After the entertainment was over the party was photographed. Mr. Dinshaw Bharoocha, the principal merchant of Bhavnagar, is busy making large purchases of cotton just now. Hitherto his agencies were established in Gohilwad and Jahalawad only, but this year they are extended to Sorath and Halar Prants, these divisions having produced large quantity of cotton. Malia, Veraval, and Keshod ginning factories are at work day and night.

CHARGE OF COUNTERFEITING COIN.—Yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged Vithu Rama, a Hindu, with counterfeiting his Majesty's coin. It appeared that the accused went last evening to the shop of one Cowasjee Dadabhoy, a money changer, in the Bazar Gate Street, and tendered a gilt coin as half a sovereign for change. The complainant tested the coin with a file and became suspicious as to its genuineness. Thereupon he asked one Rustomjee to take the coin to a goldsmith and get it tested. Rustomjee asked the accused to accompany him which the latter declined. However, the coin was taken to a goldsmith in Shapurjee Sett's Chakla, and on being weighed it was found to be a false one. The goldsmith then held it over the fire, and the gold colour soon began to change into copper. Rustomjee took the coin back to the shop of the complainant, where the accused was handed over to the police. The defence was that the coin produced in the court was not the one tendered by the accused. It was alleged that Rustomjee had substituted a cent for the genuine coin tendered by the accused. When the accused was arrested he told the policeman that the coin was not his. The Magistrate committed him to the present Criminal Sessions.

DOMESTIC DIFFERENCES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Phirozshah Nusserwanjee, a Parsee, was charged with trespassing into the house of his mother-in-law at Bhendy Bazaar. Mr. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The Magistrate in disposing of the case observed that there had been ill feeling between the parties in consequence of which complainant's daughter, who was the wife of the accused, had been living with her mother. The accused felt annoyed at his wife's conduct, and his feelings had been embittered against the wife and her uncle Dossabhoy who supported her. On Wednesday last the accused was charged before the Court with intimidating three ladies of the complainant's family in a tram car. That case was proved against him, but the matter being of a trivial nature and as the parties were related to each other, the Court gave the accused a nominal sentence, and ordered him to be bound over to keep the peace. He left the Court at 2 p. m. and, it seemed, went straight to his mother-in-law's house and created a disturbance. Ordinarily the Court could not have been severe in a case of that nature, where a husband sought to bring his wife back to his house, but in this case the circumstances were different. The accused had been before the Court several times for offences against his wife and her relatives. The Court had on all occasions been extremely lenient to him, but when after being bound over to keep the peace, the man goes immediately afterwards to his wife's house and creates a disturbance in defiance of the Court's order, the sentence should be an examplary one. The accused was convicted of trespass and assault and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ANNIVERSARY OF H. H. THE AGA KHAN'S BIRTH.

THE members of the Ismaeli Islami community of Bombay celebrated the anniversary of the birth of his Highness the Honourable Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, G.C.I.E., Aga Khan, on Sunday evening last at the premises of the Khoja Panjebhai Club, situated at Chaupati. There was a large gathering of the Khoja community, and a sumptuous dinner was provided. The bungalow, its compound, and surroundings were decorated with plants, shrubberies, and flowers; and the premises were brilliantly illuminated. A local Band played for the amusement of the guests. Amongst those present were Messrs. Camaria Ismail Kasmani, Salebhai Kasmani, Mahamad Raoji, Jumabhoy Sharif Gangji, Kazi Ibrahimbhai Budial Jamand, Adambhai Deoji Fazulbhai Jina, Salley Mahamud Datubhai Dosani, Rahimtulabhai Mehrali Chinai Bandali Hirji, Hasanal Aladin, Jafarbhai Pardhan, Mehrali Muraj Parpia Dr. Rajabali Ramji Lakhdhir, etc.

At the dinner under the presidency of Camaria Ismael, Dr. Rajab Ali Ramji Lakhdhir, the Secretary, made a short speech in honour of the occasion. He said the assembly had been called to celebrate the birthday of the patron of this club, his Highness the Honourable Sir Sultan Mahamad Shah, and he (the speaker) was much pleased with their having taken the trouble of being present there that evening. The business of this club was conducted on a right loyal basis, for which it was deeply indebted to his Highness the Aga Khan, who invariably had evinced the greatest interest in the development of the trade, education, and social improvement of the community. His Highness was ever ready to tender his valuable advice and assistance in all cases where they were necessary. His Highness had established plague hospitals for the community, initiated a fund for trained nurses, and organized schools for the education of children of the Khojas, the cost of which he paid out of his own pockets. His Highness evinced the greatest cordiality for the club, and often made anxious enquiries after its welfare. Besides he paid the rent of the club premises, without which its maintenance would be jeopardized. He (the speaker) added that he must not omit to mention that Camaria often supplied material help to the club, and that without his co-operation it would not have continued so long as it had done. In conclusion, he exorted his hearers to earnestly pray that the reign of his Highness over them may be continued for many a long year, and that similarly the Mukhi and the Camaria may enjoy a long lease of their respective offices. In proposing the health of the Aga Khan he wished every one present to join with him in praying that his Highness may be spared for a long time in excellent health and spirit. This toast was honoured with deafening cheers.

IN LIEU OF INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—Plague is destroying hundreds of lives every day in the Bombay Presidency. The general idea is that no remedy is really efficacious. No doubt a rescue from this enemy must be sought from the Grace of God, but human efforts must not lack, and as my experience as a plague authority in a small station like Malegaon has shown me that the "Plague Solution" by Professor T. K. Gujjar of the Techno-Chemical Laboratory, Bombay, is efficacious, I feel it my duty to make it known to the public at large. As a plague authority in this station I have had an unique opportunity of observing several cases of plague, and I have tried the Plague Solution, and found that the solution is efficacious if administered immediately after attack, and if the directions with the phials are carefully followed, cure is almost certain as has been proved under my treatment. I have calculated recovery at 75 per cent of the attacks that came to me and which I treated personally. Mere giving the phials to the relatives with the directions does not work so satisfactorily as handing the patient the mixture for swallowing ready made. Patients were brought to me in every stage—conscious, unconscious, delirious or violent, tongue drawn in, eyes red and staring, with or without bubos, I have succeeded in curing almost all these by Professor Gajjar's medical preparations, administering such opening medicines and stimulants as suggested themselves to me. No doubt there have been a few failures, but I attribute them to want of proper attention on the part of the attendants, and to the patients having arrived too late when vitality was already failing. In treating plague it is necessary to administer the doses regularly at the prescribed time and to give timely nourishment.—Yours, &c.

D. S.

Malegaon Camp, 31st January.

KATHIAWAR APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent from Kathiawar in your issue of the 28th instant, in his notes, in saying "the appointment of a Parsee Personal Deputy by Mr. Quin, has been commendable to all" perhaps only speaks for himself and not for all. For the fact is that the appointment of a Parsee Dafterdar, in addition to a Parsee Head Clerk in the same office, has, on the contrary, been a surprise to the public, as it is in no way better than the grouping together of so many Nagar officers, which used to be done before.—Yours, &c.,

VOX POPULI.

Rajkot, 30th January.

NOTES FROM KATHIAWAR.

THE following changes have been made in the constitution of the Kathiawar Agency and will come into force from the 1st March:—The Administrative district of Kathiawar known as the Gohilwad Prant will as a tentative measure cease to exist as a separate political charge, and the States, Talukas, and Thanas hitherto comprised therein will be distributed as under:—Bhavnagar, Palitana, and Vala, Jhalavad Prant; Jasdan, to Halar Prant to Lathi, Taluka Songadh, Chamardi, Thana, Chotila-Dattia, and Babra to Sorath Prant.

The following transfer will also have effect from the same date:—Virpur Taluka from Halar Prant to Sorath Prant Chotila Thana from Jhalavad to Halar Prant. The Thana of Songadh, Chamardi, and Chotila-Dattia and Babra will be placed in the judicial charge of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent at Songadh, who will be invested with the power of a District Magistrate. Criminal appeals from his court will be directed to the Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Bombay Government.

Owing to this change in the constitution of the Kathiawar Agency Rao Bahadur Harilal Laloobhai Thakar, the senior of all the Deputy Assistant Political Agents, and who is at present working in the Palanpur Agency, will very probably to be appointed as District Magistrate at Songadh.

A SHANGHAI Message dated Jan. 13 says:—Part of the Shiakuan Bund at Nanking has collapsed and it is estimated that upwards of two hundred Chinese have perished. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's godowns, containing goods valued at 50,000 taels, have been destroyed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Zoroaster, 2,383 tons, Captain J. Ewan, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Bodlewell, 2,208 tons, Captain T W Seurr, sailed yesterday, for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming, 3,107 tons, Captain G W Miller, will sail to-day, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Schwarzenfels, 2,576 tons, Captain H Sandstedt, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Port Natal, 15th January, in ballast.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 2,784 tons, Captain M Albert, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hongkong, 13th January, with a general cargo, one cabin, and 37 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Vindobona, 2,689 tons, Captain B Cobal, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kobe, 9th December, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo, and 4 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Rajput 3615 tons, Captain J Bullock which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 25th December via coast ports, with a cargo of coal and general and 9 deck passengers.

THE steamer Bullmouth 2,570 tons, Captain T W Stratton, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, from Batoum, 3rd January, with a cargo of 5,130 tons kerosine oil in bulk. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Ballaarat, 2,860 tons, Captain F R Summers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, 13th January via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr D H Button, Mr and Mrs Young, Miss M C Gordon, Mr and Mrs and Miss Straksch, Mrs Smith, Rev A B Portman, Mr F S Davies, Mr A A Sunderson, Mr F M Scott, Rev J Scott, Mr J G Gregson, Mr G George, Mr W J Bremner, Mrs F M B Kan and 3 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer...5600	Capt A H Christian	Flagship
H M S Fox	F S Pelham	Royal Navy
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	...
Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	...
Do No 103	...	...
Do No 101	...	...

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 2.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Massilia	2744	Cockman			P & O Co
Parramatta	2854	Fox			P & O Co
Carthage	2-98	Jephson			P & O Co
Terrier	1008	Brunni			R Steuart & Co
Mandovy		Rego			Port Gunboat
Booldana	2144	Brown			M M & Co
Humara	1336	Goode	Persian Gulf		M M & Co
Syria		Haughton			Transport
Valetta	2974	Palmer			P & O Co
Naseri	918	D'Lorne			B & P S N Co.
Uriana	3284	Allen			M M & Co
Orissa	3525	Tucker			M M & Co
Assyria	4093	Blight			W & A G & Co
Rawford	1930	Gow			W & A G & Co
Assaye		E R Dowell			Transport
Byculla	1095	McGregor	Rangoon		M M & Co
Umta	3431	Watkeys			M M & Co
Shirley	2198	Satchell			Bombay Co
Ranee	3614	Corran			Transport
Surada		Nielson			Transport
Alboin	649	Curtis			R S & Co
Dott	630	Haraldson			Bombay Co
Dunera		J Smith			Transport
Bullmouth	2607	Stratton			W & A G & Co
Rajput	3615	Bullock			T M & Co
Schwarzenfels	2516	Sandstedt			Glade & Co
Ballaarat	2860	Summers			P & O Co
Ischia	2784	Albert			F R S N Co.
Vindobona	2689	Cobal			A L S N Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Shahnoor	2198	Raffin	R S Ports		E Tajbhoy
C&R	Khalif	1045	Peterson	Zanzibar	3-2	A Strandes
D&E	Melbourne	7432	Ross	Hull	5-2	F M & Co
F	Satara	3346	Goss	Obbia		M M & Co
G H	Bolckow	639	Fowles			B & P S N Co
H & J	Xenia	2031	Ohaling	Trieste	3-2	Ralli Bros
K R	Reunion	1329	Carr	Mauritius	6-2	H G M Ajam
L	Palitana	1934	Le Marchand	Obbia	6-2	Transport
M	Itola	3363	Robertson	Obbia		M M & Co
N	Nerbudda	1691	F W Fry	Obbia		M M & Co
O	Secunder	1065	Brebner	Mauritius	7-2	H S Sidick
P	Sirsa	1675	Shepherd	Obbia	3-2	Transport
Q	Belford	2076	Metcalfe	Dunkirk	4-2	Ralli Bros

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	3-2	Shep'd & Co
Sabarmati	524	Ebrahim	Karachi	3-2	Do

VICTORIA DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Gulf of Trinidad	1605	Hughes	Jeddah	3-2	B P S N Co
4	Clan Cumming	3108	Miller	Antwerp	3-2	F M & Co
5	Mazagon	3979	Philipps	China	4-2	P & O Co
6	Beatrice	2139	Randall	London	5-2	W & A G & Co
7	Vulcan	2207	Carter	Liver'l	5-2	W & A G & Co.
9	Hydaspes	3805	Lenan	Antwerp	10-2	J M & Co.
12&13	Oriental	3085	Tillard	London		P & O Co
15	Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	3-2	M M & Co
15	Wharfedale	1833	Gray	Cochin	6-2	M M & Co
16	Benlomond	1752	Hutton	London	10-2	T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Schwarzenfels s	Sandstedt	Port Natal, Jan 15
	Ballaarat s	Summers	Shanghai, Jan 13
	Ischia s	Albert	Hongkong, Jan 13
	Vindobona s	Cobal	Kobe, Dec 9
	Earnest Simons s	Tromy	Marseilles, Jan 18

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Bombay Maru s	Mural	Yokohama, &c
	Zoroaster s	Ewan	Calcutta
	Bodlewell s	Seurr	Hamburg

The steamer Clan Cumming, Captain Miller, for Antwerp obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Schwarzenfels, for Bremen and Hamburg.
" Bullmouth, for Genoa and Marseilles.
" Java, for Calcutta, &c.
" Umta, for Calcutta, &c.
" Rajput, for Calcutta, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, JANUARY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Mombassa left here homewards yesterday evening

PLYMOUTH, JANUARY 31.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Peninsular arrived here this morning.

The s. s. Dco, Balduino of the Rubattino S. N. Company, from Bombay to Geneva arrived at Naples on Sunday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vulcan s—100 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 554 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 20 bales wool, The Bombay Company; 60 bales wool, H A Oosman 60 bales hemp, M Futehally and Co; 206 cwts gum, H Veerdhar; 41 bales wool, J Karra; 24 bales wool, C Nanjee; 52 bales wool, M Ruttonsey; 27 bales wool, R M Kocka; 57 bales wool, J Kara; 45 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 64 bales hemp, H Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—35 cwts condiments, Merwanjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 1 case tortoise shell, A H Mawjee and Co; 25 cwts pickles, D P Batha and Co; 50 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka; 90 cwts olibanum, and 24 cwts aloes secotra, A H Mawjee and Co; 6 bales skins, H E Unwala.

Beatrice s—7,800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts jowar and 6,000 cwts cottonseed, Wagbjee Becher; 10 bales hemp, C Oomersey; 240 cwts masoordall and 200 cwts Kulthi, P Kastoorchand; 350 cwts hemp, H Govindjee.

FOR HULL.

Melbourne s—1,360 cwts cottonseed, M Ratansey; 2,001 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowjee; 6500 cwt cottonseed, J A Begbie and Co; 2,080 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bodlewell s—715 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Schwarzenfels s—440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 37,100 bonemeal, E C Nanjee; 7 pots rosa oil, Volkart Brothers; 1,007 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp; 275 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 400 cwts poppyseed, 2365 cwts myrabollams, 58 cwts gum, 815 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 4680 cwts maze, Forbes Forbes and Co; 4,000 cwts bonepieces, A anjee; 230 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, and 495 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Schwarzenfels s—110 bales cotton and 2,500 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 9 cases bristles and 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,001 cwt gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bullmouth s—55 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Xenia s—990 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 110 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 150 cwt olibanum, R Gizu; 1,001 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp; 999 cwt gingellyseed and 999 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Trieste s—880 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton and 1,001 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,007 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR FIUME.

Vindobona s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,003 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co

FOR VENICE.

Vindobona s—209 bales cotton, New Mofussil Co; 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Xenia s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—200 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 1,300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 11 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 380 bales cotton, G Doesa and Co; 136 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—15 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 58 cwt dry fruits, D N Shroff; 53 cwt sharkfins, C Ebrahim and Co.

Valetta s—35 chests opium, P and O S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—285 bales twist, Elias D Sassoon; 450 bales twist, Framjee and Co.

REGIMENTAL CLOTHING.

SCARCITY OF (REAL) WOOLLENS.

Is one ever sure of getting Woollen garments? Doctors so frequently order Woollen underclothing that health may be endangered by wearing something that pretends to be, but is not, wool. It was said that in a drive of 30 miles round Bradford not one, but scores, of mills could be pointed out where for every bale of wool used, ten bales, and often more, are used of shoddy, mungo, stockings, and cotton. —"Daily Telegraph."

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CIGARETTES.
PRIZES GOLD FILLED, SILVER, NICKLE WATCHES, ALUMINIUM CIGARETTE CASE AND PLAYING CARDS,
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DR. MACINN SAYS—

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1903.

RED-LETTER CHAPTERS OF LOCAL HISTORY.

FOR the enlightenment of the rising generation and the multitude of new-comers from abroad, it is the custom of the Government of India, and the Provincial Governments, and Administrations to publish what are known as Red-Letter Chapters in their Administration Reports every tenth year. The new volumes, for the year 1901-02, which are just beginning to leave the printers' hands include these chapters. They contain standing information regarding the physical geography of the provinces, their history, the various tribes which constitute the indigenous population, land tenure, trade and customs, civil and criminal administrations, legislation, and a multitude of other subjects on which it is desirable to have a permanent record. They also consolidate in provincial history the events and progress of the past decade. These chapters are crisply and concisely written. The Compiler of the Bombay Administration Report has succeeded in lending grace to his, and they are, moreover, excellent specimens of comprehensive record-writing. When the decade with which he deals began, Lord Harris was Governor of Bombay and was only just getting into his stride. The Compiler contrives to review the events of the whole of the Governor's term of office in twenty lines. He disposes of Lord Sandhurst in less than fifty, and brings the story of Lord Northcote's administration to the end of the official year in a line and a quarter. The leading events of Lord Harris's governorship were the enlargement of the Legislative Councils under the Indian Councils Act of 1892—for which by the way Lord Harris was in no way responsible—and the series of riots arising out of disputes between Hindus and Mahomedans which took place in 1893. They were stirring times in those days, and there are lots of men in the Andamans to-day who wish they had never seen them. It is a pity the reference to them is so brief; an extended account of them would interest those who have come out to the Land of Regrets in recent years, and have proved instructive both to them and to the adolescent who retains but dim recollections of the days when it was unsafe for a Mussalman to walk west of Pydhoni, and certain death for a Hindu to show himself in Abdul Rehman street; when the Light Horse rode forth to succour those in distress, and University Professors, in rear of the troopers, sought someone to impale on a long bamboo. There were riots at other places besides Bombay in that year, but in every case they were handled promptly and efficiently.

Lord Harris's administration was the beginning of a long period of financial pressure and depression in trade. Bombay had known prosperity during the five years Lord Reay was in office. But neither the one nor the other could be credited or debited to the Governor of the day, though doubtless there be those who would so endeavour. In no year of the five of Lord Harris's governorship were the crops above the average, and in one year famine conditions prevailed in Bijapur and parts of the neighbouring districts. Other remarkable events are recalled. The provincial contract was unsatisfactory, and the Government of India twice called upon the Bombay Government for contributions out of the balances. The mill industry began to feel Japanese competition in the early days of Lord Harris's rule, and two years later the new Factories Act came into force. Then the countervailing duties on cotton were imposed. The Mints were closed to the free coinage of silver, and the money-market was so much disturbed that paterfamilias in India never knew at what rate he would be called upon to meet drafts from Home. Exchange was as changeable as the weather in England. Then an import tariff was introduced, and instead of being able to bring in to Bombay anything but fire-arms, spirits, and tobacco we had to pay duty on everything which passed through the hands of the Customs officer. The proportion of undetected cognisable offences increased and multiplied. Few people suffer from qualms of conscience after getting to windward of a searcher, though it is one of the most contemptible of crimes. The duties have been in force almost nine years now, and there is no prospect of their repeal, though it was understood at the time that application of the tariff was to meet temporary necessities, and that its early withdrawal might be looked forward to. We looked forward, and are still straining our eyes towards the horizon. But the dawn of the day of repeal is not yet in sight. Altogether the five years that saw Lord Harris Governor of Bombay were lean years, but years to be ruminated upon with feelings of satisfaction that they are gone never to return. Yet there are many sportsmen particularly, who would roll back the wheels of Time to the days when Lord Harris played cricket with them every Monday and rode with them to hounds.

His predecessor, Lord Sandhurst, also encouraged sport. But he had very more serious work to occupy his attention during the whole of his term of office. The prospect became blacker, and pestilence succeeded famine. Where there had been scarcity now came absolute destitution and starvation. His Excellency's quinquennium culminating in the great famine of 1899-00 which desolated Gujarat and the Northern and Western Deccan, and was accompanied in its later stages by a virulent outbreak of cholera. A million and a half of people were on relief works, and half a million in receipt of gratuitous relief. "The loss of human life and of cattle was enormous,' observes the Compiler. It would have been more satisfactory had he given us figures as he does for the distribution of relief and advances to landholders. From "enormous" the casual reader may deduct anything he likes from ten per cent to ninety-nine. Then another instance in which he trips lightly past ugly facts is in regard to the treatment of plague. It was dealt with at first chiefly by disinfection and hospital treatment, "but isolation of the sick was not enforced in Bombay for reasons of policy, and in the districts for want of legal powers." We suppose the writer of the red-letter chapters for the present decade will attribute the enormous increase of plague during the current year to the abandonment of the stringent and costly measures which were adopted in Lord Sandhurst's days. There were riots in those days both at Sinnar and Bombay, the report says. He might have written Bombay and Sinnar, putting them in order of importance. The former were the more serious. The Poona outrages might well have been classed with them, for they were directly associated with the forcible resistance of authority in connection with the anti-plague campaign. The epidemic which has carried off more than half a million of the population of the presidency since its outbreak would very likely have been completely stamped out had not the Government permitted quaint notions of policy and the little matter of legal inability to interpose. Though the people are now accustomed to plague and the very much modified plague measures in force, it is possible we should now but know isolated cases instead of the annual recrudescence which persistently visits us.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN OPERATION.

THE advocates of old age pensions have hitherto pointed in triumph to the example set by the Australasian Colonies. But in future, Victoria at any rate will provide an example somewhat qualifying the general success of the measure. It has suddenly been discovered in that colony that the privilege of old age pensions is being abused, and a Government who were returned on a policy of retrenchment have decided to revise the pension list. Probably if the Government, handicapped by the financial deficits of their predecessors and the fact that expenditure is still greater than the State revenue, were not compelled to seize every available excuse for cutting down expenses, no more would have been heard of the abuse of old age pensions in Victoria than is heard in New Zealand. But the State Treasurer has found a way of reducing the expenditure on old age pensions by £60,000 for the current year, and it is apparent that he would not be sorry to be able to do away with the pension scheme altogether. Mr. Shiels, the State Treasurer, has expressed the opinion that Victoria has acted on "utterly false lines" in this matter, and he holds the view that what he describes as the indiscriminate benevolence of the State has been and is operating perniciously in an excessive number of cases. In any scheme of old age pensions which does not start off on the principle of universal application there must be some abuse by persons claiming aid though not rightly entitled to it. But the class of cases which Mr. Sheils submits as imposing on the generosity of the State do not seem to entirely warrant the conclusion that the Act is operating perniciously. He admits that the Act has proved a real boon to many thousands of old persons and a most welcome relief to them. But here and there cases are found of persons whose relatives are well able to maintain them, or of individuals of intemperate habits being in receipt of the State allowances, and hence Mr. Sheils declares that the benevolent intentions of the State have been taken advantage of and grossly abused in a minority of cases far too largely. He also fears that the operation of the Act is encouraging thriftlessness and dependence on the State, and is weakening the sense of filial obligation and the ties of kinship. Arguments of this nature are not new, but coming from a State Official who bases them on actual experience, they will strengthen the case of the opponents of old age pension schemes in England. It is anticipated that the question will enter upon a new phase during this year in Great Britain. Mr. Chamberlain urged the Friendly Societies, who are not entirely favourable to the idea, to devise a scheme which might be taken as a basis for consideration, and a sub-committee has recently issued a report setting forth a scheme which certainly is not designed to discourage thriftlessness. Rather does it appear that in their anxiety to avoid proposing anything which could favour the "improvident" and "immoral" the Friendly Societies have put forward a scheme which would benefit only those who least need old age pensions. It is possible, however, that the Friendly Societies have devised their ingenious scheme in order to prove that nothing short of a universal system can be satisfactory. Their report, however, marks a considerable advance for the question in Great Britain, and the Government will have now less excuse than ever in putting off the subject. With the experience of the Colonies, and especially of New Zealand to go upon, it should be possible to devise a workable scheme, and especially if it is not forgotten that the objections now raised to the operation of the measure in Victoria are undoubtedly inspired by the financial exigencies of the Colony.

MARCONI AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE official opening of Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic has been quickly followed by business excitement in the United States. Already the business men of New York have satisfied themselves that there is money in the new invention, and they are apparently ready to accept Marconi's assurance that before long Transatlantic messages will be transmitted for at any rate little more than one cent a word. A cabled message from New York, which is to be found in the home papers, states that five or six corporations in the United States have invested large sums for plant to be used for the new system, and the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy has already taken steps to secure protection for the United States Government against the encroachments of wireless telegraph companies. To do this it is suggested that the prominent points on the Atlantic coast, which could be utilised as signalling stations for wireless telegraphy, should be at once secured, just as the French Government has seized the points of vantage on the French coast. This remarkable activity will probably ensure Marconi's success from a commercial standpoint far better than if he had to depend upon his own energies and those of the corporation which is responsible for the wireless stations which are at present in existence at Poldhu and in America for further developments. It shows at any rate that in the United States the last trace of suspicion as regards the efficacy of his system for long distance signalling has disappeared. Moreover there seems to be a feeling abroad amongst those who are evincing the greatest amount of interest in this matter that there should be some international agreement on the question. As will doubtless be remembered a suggestion to this effect was made some time ago by the Kaiser. It is quite obvious that from its very nature wireless telegraphy is a venture which few people would care to enter into unless they had some sort of protection against vindictive competition. It has been pointed out for instance that the erection of a powerful dynamo in the neighbourhood of a signalling station would not only militate against the proper working of the station, but might spoil it altogether. And there are many other matters which will have to be considered if ever wireless telegraphy becomes a settled and recognised commercial entity, and is generally made use of in the same manner as the ordinary telegraph. At any rate the United States seems disposed to favour the holding of a convention which might result in the formulation of some such scheme as is suggested by the Kaiser, and on the face of it it seems not unlikely that France for the sake of her own interests would be anxious to join in the proposal. As to Great Britain probably the necessity is not so great, but the favourable manner with which she has received Signor Marconi's advances up to the present makes it probable that she would not put any obstacle in the way.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward Mails of the 23rd instant, left Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

THE Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. MacArthur are expected to arrive by the P. and O. Co's. s. s. Caledonia on Friday next.

THE friends and admirers of Sir Hurkisonda s Nurrotumdas are invited to meet at Graham's Buildings on the 5th instant at 5-15 p.m. to consider in what manner they shall express their satisfaction at his having received a Knighthood in the New Year's honours' list.

MR. D. B. BINNING, Assistant to the Prothonotary of the High Court, has resigned and has reverted to practice at the Bombay Bar.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th January, 1903, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1902 of 6,449 maunds and Rs. 27,060 in the earnings.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphed to the "Madras Mail" on Friday:—Last evening serious rioting among Shanars took place at Pallyady, in South Travancore, when several were wounded. A Constable was assaulted, and several shops were looted.

THE little State of Theog in the Simla District, having got quite out of hand under its Chief, it has been necessary for Government to appoint a manager to administer its affairs. The people are in opposition to a new but quite reasonable assessment. They decline to pay revenue and attack those sent to collect it, and their general attitude makes it difficult to obtain labour for the strip of the Hindustan-Thibet Road that runs through the Theog territory.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, Mahiar Aspandiar, a young Irani Parsee, was charged before the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and a Special Jury with the murder of a Purdesee named Pralhad Dusia on the 6th January last by striking him on the head with soda water bottles at a shop at the Two Tanks. The Jury found the prisoner not guilty of murder, but guilty of culpable homicide; and he was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

AT the High Court, yesterday, the Honourable Mr. Justice Batty and the Honourable Mr. Justice Starling, sitting in the Appeal Court, delivered judgment on an appeal from a decision of the Honourable Mr. Justice Russell, which was filed by Mr. Gell, Acting Commissioner of Police. Mr. Justice Russell had, on the application of Teja Noora, an owner of hack victorias, issued a rule calling upon Mr. Gell to show cause why licenses should not be issued to Teja Noora for his ten hack victorias. On cause being shown, Mr. Justice Russell disposed of the rule in favour of Teja, and ordered the Police Commissioner to pay half his costs. The Appeal Court upheld the decision of the lower court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

REFORMS at St. Andrews. The Magistrates have resolved to withdraw the licences of golf caddies accused of insobriety or incivility, and they insist that "the caddies come to the links in the morning with clean hands and faces and their boots and clothes well brushed."

AT St. Bartholomew's, Dublin, on 16th January, Mr. George Stratford Burton was married to Miss Sybil Pollen, daughter of Mr. Arthur Pollen. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. W. Supple. The bride was given away by her brother, and the brother of the bridegroom was best man.

A KILKEEL farmer named Doran was lately seized with a fit of madness, and savagely attacked his two daughters. He threw one into the river, but the other escaped on a bicycle and informed the police, who, also on bicycles, pursued Doran, the latter having taken flight on a horse. His behaviour caused much terror in the district, but the police eventually captured him, and he is now under restraint.

IN the revised Import Tariff Schedule published the other day a tariff valuation has been fixed for tinned iron cans when imported, containing petroleum. The Government of India have decided that these cans which possess an intrinsic value, should in future be assessed to Customs duty at 5 per cent, instead of, as hitherto, being passed free as packing material.

THE War Office has issued a communication "to contradict the statement which has appeared in some papers" that the proposed Union Jack Club for soldiers and sailors in London "is an official conception." "It is undertaken," says the War Office, "entirely by private individuals," and then the statement very properly goes on to praise the scheme, which "has received the most cordial approval from the official heads of the army and navy."

AN amusing feature of the balloon ascent which took place on the 27th instant in connection with Coronation Festivities at Calcutta was a novel advertisement on the part of Messrs. Lipton. Not only were their well-known teas advertised on the body of the balloon but the aeronaut threw over from a height of 1,000 feet large quantities of handbills offering prizes in money to the first three persons who handed these bills in at their offices. Privates Chadwick, Hartby and Smith of the 2nd West Riding Regiment found the bills fluttering in the darkness and duly came to Lipton's and claimed their prizes.

THE BOND-HAY TREATY.

THE ATLANTIC FISHERIES QUESTION.

THIS arrangement, which is designed to ensure reciprocity in fishery matters between the United States and Newfoundland, involves Great Britain and Canada also, the former as the sovereign Power whose assent is required to validate the treaty, and the latter as a sister colony with a very substantial interest in the question at issue.

The draft treaty continues and amplifies the provisions of the Bond-Blaine Convention of 1890. In general terms that admitted the Americans to free baiting and other fishery privileges in Newfoundland waters, in return for free entry of Newfoundland fish and crude minerals to the United States markets. Canada was not included, because Mr. Blaine's policy towards that country was expressed in his famous phrase, "The eagle would do well not to fatten the lion's whelp."

To admit the Dominion to these privileges would be, the Americans felt, to destroy themselves. As soon as the terms of the draft of the Convention were made known writes a St. John's Correspondent in the "Pall Mall Gazette," the Canadian Government presented a most vigorous protest to the Imperial authorities, alleging that the treaty, if ratified, would affect the fishing interests of Canada most injuriously, and would greatly embarrass her in carrying out fishery arrangements with the United States. Canada's hostility to this bargain was based on three grounds. First, it divided the British interests in the Atlantic fisheries; secondly, it gave the Americans rights from which Canadians were to be excluded; thirdly, it involved discrimination against Canadian trade. The first objection was self-evident. The second arose from the prospect of the Americans obtaining a favoured treatment not accorded to the Canadians. The third was based upon the fact that Newfoundland agreed to receive certain United States products at a specified rate of duty, and might possibly tax Canada's at a higher rate in the future.

Newfoundland effectively traversed all three contentions. As to the first, the treaty conferred no special privileges on the Americans, but only granted them the same concessions as the Canadians received. Regarding the second, the intercolonial relations and the mutual rights of British dependencies forbade it. With respect to the third, a discrimination against another colony in favour of an outside State would, as Canada well knew, not be sanctioned by the Home Government.

The British Cabinet, however, while declining to pronounce itself in favour of either party, decided to hold the Bond-Blaine Convention in abeyance until Canada should have made an effort to secure inclusion in its provisions. Canada feared that it would give the United States fishing fleets as good a base of operations in the rich gulf and bank fisheries as the people of the Maritime Provinces had, practically admitting them to Canada's valuable fisheries in despite of herself, and without the cost of the slightest tariff concession to her fishermen or other producers. The treaty would be a back-door key, admitting to one of the natural advantages most highly prized by the Dominion and most coveted by her neighbours.

AN OLD QUARREL.

The difficulty is one feature of the long-standing Atlantic fisheries question, a dispute that dates back to the War of Independence. Prior to 1778, the British colonists in common held the fisheries of the North American coast, and though the war caused a hiatus, the treaty of 1783 continued the Americans in the enjoyment under minor restrictions of the privileges they had had as British subjects. The war of 1812 lost them these concessions, and they were not continued by the treaty of Ghent, which closed the struggle. Difficulties at once arose, and in 1818 a convention was signed by which the fishermen of the United States were given liberty to take fish on the West Coast of Newfoundland, the Magdalen islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the shores of Labrador. In return for this grant the United States "renounced for ever any rights to take or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above-mentioned limits; provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be permitted to enter such bays or harbours for the purpose of shelter and repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever."

It is from the interpretation of the clause above quoted that all the subsequent troubles have arisen, the British Government, on behalf of Canada and Newfoundland, contending that the three marine miles were to be measured from a line drawn from headland to headland, while the United States Government contended that its fishermen could fish in the bays so long as they kept more than three miles from the shore. A compromise being found impossible, a reciprocity treaty was negotiated in 1854, granting the fishermen of each country unrestricted access to the privileges of the other. This expired in 1866 but was renewed in 1871, when the United States, in addition to opening its waters to the colonial fishermen paid 5,500,000 dols. for the use of their fisheries, of which some 1,000,000dols. was allotted to Newfoundland. The termination of this treaty in 1886 by the United States reopened the old sores, and another agreement was made in 1888, though it was rejected by the United States Senate, which was Republican, President Cleveland being a Democrat. This convention granted the American fishermen the right of entry to colonial waters to purchase bait, ice, lines, nets, and other fishery supplies, to tranship their catch, and engage crews. It also substantially acknowledged the correctness of the British interpretation of the treaty of 1818, and provided for a Commission to fix the limits of bays and other waters. Voluntarily, and of their own motion, the British representatives offered the United States access to the colonial fisheries on payment of a licence fee of dollar 1·50 per registered ton of their vessels until the treaty had been ratified or rejected by the Senate. It was expressly stipulated that this "modus vivendi" was to be only a temporary arrangement for two years, but the Canadian and Newfoundland Governments, in the hope of arriving at some permanent settlement, have continued it from year to year since, and it still remains in force. But if the pending Newfoundland negotiations are not successful, it is likely that it will be abandoned, which circumstance will bring about new complications.

In 1890, at the expiry of the two years of the "modus vivendi," Newfoundland opened negotiations through Colonial Secretary (now Premier) Bond, for an independent arrangement with Mr. Blaine which was defeated by Canada's intervention, as already stated. Canada herself subsequently made several efforts to conclude an agreement, but was not able to obtain any concessions. Now Newfoundland is again to the fore with an up-to-date compact, which includes all the essential features of the Bond-Blaine Convention and some new provisions. Canada's opposition is still vigorous, and is largely made up of a charge that Newfoundland is trying to dispose of something that belong partly to Canada. But that is not the case, as the fact of the Imperial authorities being prepared to sanction the present treaty clearly proves. The agreement does not barter away any of Canada's rights, or impair her privileges. It simply allows the American fishermen to enjoy liberties in Newfoundland waters that the Canadians have to-day.

THE AMERICAN REASON WHY.

The chief reason why the Americans desire reciprocity with us is that they need bait for their deep-sea fisheries on the Grand Banks and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The principal supply of bait is obtained in Newfoundland waters, and the Americans, therefore, contend that it is unnecessary for them to grant any concessions to the Canadians, as they can secure baiting and trading privileges in our waters, independent of Canada. The bait supply of the Maritime Provinces is almost valueless, and the fishermen of that coast-line are naturally very much dissatisfied at seeing the American fishermen carrying off fish caught in Canadian and Newfoundland waters to a market from which Canadians and Newfoundlanders are excluded by heavy duties. The tariff on alien fish entering American ports is from 1-2 to 1 cent. per pound, according to quality and cure, and is practically prohibitive.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE MOROCCO RISING.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

THE PRETENDER CAPTURED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

Reuter, telegraphing from Tangier, states that a special courier from Fez reports that at daybreak on the 29th, the Sultan's forces, commanded by the Minister of War, attacked the Pretender's position, completely defeated his followers, and captured the Pretender.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

The Pretender has not been captured, but the victory of the Sultan is complete. The Rebel Camp was surprised and rushed at dawn. Most of the Pretender's followers were slain or captured The Camp and provision] and munitions of war were taken by the Sultan's troops,'who recaptured the artillery lost on the 23rd December.

BRITISH MISSION TO THE SHAH.

A CORDIAL RECEPTION.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The members of the Mission, conferring the Order of the Garter on the Shah, have arrived at Teheran. They were escorted to the Baharistan palace by two squadrons of Cossacks and forty Mounted Police. The streets were crowded.

FOOD SUPPLIES IN WAR TIME.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

An association has been formed to promote an official enquiry into the scarcity of the food supply in the time of the war. The Duke of Sutherland is President. The Committee includes many member of Parliament, forty Admirals, and representatives of trade's and employers' unions. An appeal has been published urging the Government to appoint a Royal Commission or a Parliamentary Committee to investigate the matter.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE STOKES.

Sir George Stokes is dead.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

The death is announced of Sir George Gabriel Stokes, Civil Service, Madras, retired.

[There appears to be some confusion in the above telegram. Sir George Gabriel Stokes was not a member of the Madras Civil Service but has been distinguished as the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University since 1849. Sir Henry Edward Stokes, K. C. S. I., retired from the Madras Civil Service in November, 1893, having then been a member of the Governor's Council. Mr. Gabriel Stokes is the Chief Secretary to the Madras Government. To which of these gentlemen the telegram refers it is obviously difficult to tell, though it is probable that the deceased is Sir George Gabriel Stoks, who was born so long ago as 1819.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEBRUARY 2.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Caledonia, with the English Mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay at 7 p. m. yesterday.

RACING AT CALCUTTA.

BETTING ON THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

The following is the latest betting on the Civil Service Cup: Five to four Bess; five to two Saloon; tens Esmeralda, Housemaid, Naneth, Tyrant, Vanguard, and Granny; twelves Coolrakisha; fifteens Manette and Tam Ring; twenties Double Keys, Dame Ethel, Easter Day, Priest, and Polly Hall.

THE BURMA COMMAND.

It is now reported that Major-General McLeod gets the reconstituted Burma District Command.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS IN ENGLAND.

AGITATION FOR EXCLUSION.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News," dated London, the 1st instant, says:—

The agitation in London for the exclusion of undesirable aliens is becoming exceedingly strong, many Peers and Commoners, including several Liberals, expressing approval of the movement.

THE PEASENHALL MURDER.

RELEASE OF GARDINER.

Gardiner, the Sunday School teacher who was charged with the murder of a girl in Suffolk, has been released, the Crown having entered a "nolle prosequi."

[Gardiner was twice tried and on both occasions the jury disagreed.]

WIDENING THE WICKETS.

LANCASHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE DISSENT.

The Lancashire and Hampshire committees oppose the proposal to widen the wickets.

DEAD RATS IN CALCUTTA.

Dead rats have been found in Calcutta in increasing numbers during the past few weeks.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, FEBUARY 2.

Colonel W. H. White, R. E., retires with effect from the 31st ultimo.

Lieutenant Gordon, Gordon Highlanders, has been permitted to resign.

Captain Hart Synnot, East Surrey Regiment, has been appointed A.-D.-C. to Sir Robert Hart, commanding the Thames District.

THE RETIRENENT OF THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR.

DURBAR AT INDORE.

HIS HIGHNESS'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

A Press Communique is published here giving an account of the proceedings at the Durbar held at Indore on the 31st of January, when the Maharaja Holkar abdicated the throne. The Maharajah, who was wearing the Riband and Star of India, received Mr Bayley, and the Durbar was opened as usual. The Maharaja's speech was read by his Private Secretary. Its opening sentences ran:—

"As I feel considerable difficulty in attending the official functions and discharging other duties connected with my position as Maharaja of Indore, I have now, with the approval of the Government of India, made up my mind to resign the chiefship in favour of my son Tukaji Rao Bala Saheb, and to retire into private life. In taking this step I am quite safe that the Government of India will continue to watch with paternal interest over the welfare of my son, and that the Honourable Agent to the Governor-General, the Resident, the Minister, the members of Council, and Captain Forbes, the guardian to Bala Saheb, will spare no pains in properly educating him, so that he may prove himself, when he comes of age, to be an enlightened ruler and a Maharaja beloved by his subjects, and worthy of approval of his most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor. The present arrangements for his education and well being are satisfactory, but it is my especial wish that great attention be paid to his religious and moral education. To Bala Saheb himself on this solemn occasion my earnest injunction is to be loyal to the British Government, and if you have any representations to make to the Government make it in a most courteous and respectful manner, and remain always a staunch supporter of the Paramount Power."

The speech went on to give various other good advice, and to enumerate charities and concessions which his Highness desired to have kept up.

Mr. Bayley then made a speech in which he formally accepted the Maharaja's resignation.

The ex-Maharaja then gave up his seat and took another chair, and Mr Bayley duly installed Bala Saheb as Maharaja of Indore, and proceeded to congratulate him upon his accession, and to say that the best wishes accompanied his Highness's father on his retiremen into private life, when he would enjoy every dignity and comfort, and it was hoped he would have improved his health. He would receive an ample allowance to retain all his private property and all honours befitting his position as the First Noble of the State. Mr. Bayley then went on to give the young Maharaja a few words of friendly advice, and said that during his minority the administration would, under the orders of the Government of India be vested in the Minister and the State Council, the members holding office for three years in the first instance.

Atar and pan were then distributed, and the ex-Maharaja afterwards proceeded to his new residence at Barwaha.

The Durbar at which H. H. Maharaja Holkar abdicated was held at the new Palace, Indore, on Saturday.

The Maharaja was attended by his Minister, the members of the State Council, and the household, with various Native notables, there being also present Mr. C. S. Bayley, A. G.-G., and Major Younghusband, the Resident at Indore, with their Staffs. His Highness, after referring briefly to the state of his health, directed his Munshi to read the speech which announced his abdication in favour of his son. This speech expressed exhortations to loyalty towards the British Government, and dwelt on the religious and moral duties of the ruler of a State. The Maharaja then surrendered his seat on the "gadi" to the Bala Sahib, to whom he tendered homage by salaaming to him. The Agent to the Governor-General, as representative of Government, then formally accepted Holkar's abdication and recognition of his son as Ruling Chief of Indore. A salute of 21 guns was fired and the Durbar ended. The young Maharaja proceeded to the old Palace were the customary religious ceremony connected with the installation took place. Holkar comported himself with dignity throughout the proceedings, and while the Munshi was reading his speech, emphatically expressed approval of the advice given to his son. He left Indore by train for his new residence at Barwahai the same day.

It cannot but be felt that this is a melancholy end to what might have been a great career; although to Hindu ideas, which contemplate retirement as a natural and proper incident of advancing middle age in every walk of life, the abdication may not seem so unusual as to ours. The Maharaja Holkar was born in 1860 and succeeded to the gadi in 1886. He had before that time revealed the darker side of his character in an unedifying way: and if the Government of the day had been more firm and taken proper notice of the incident in question, they would have done good service to the Maharaja in the long run. As nothing was said, he came to the throne encouraged to believe that he could afford to indulge his violent and wayward temper without check. At times it is notorious that his caprice has been carried to lengths that made those about him doubtful of his sanity, and his crowning extravagance was when he disappeared from his State a year or two ago and was eventually found to have gone off on a solitary ramble to Benares and the Nepal frontier. It is not the first time, by any means, that he has talked of abdication; though probably until lately his language on the subject was more serious than his intentions. The Native papers, some of whom will no doubt endeavour to make matter out of the Maharaja's case, should recognise the central fact that the abdication has been voluntary, while the arrangements for carrying on the government of the State show that the British authorities are most anxious to maintain its integrity. Holkar's subjects will assuredly rejoice at the change, as the erratic actions of their late ruler, to use no harsher term, had tried them sorely at times. The announcement of the abdication would have been made sooner but for the Delhi Durbar, where the Maharaja was enabled to appear as a "Ruling Chief," thus enjoying publicly the full honours of his rank and position among the feudatory princes. He has acted wisely in making over the charge of his State, and his son, a boy of twelve, gives promise of being an excellent specimen of the Indian Chief, promise which sound and careful education should bring to fruition. The Council of Regency, under the present Minister, with the Resident to advise and assist him, should be equal to conducting the Administration in a perfectly satisfactory manner.—"Pioneer."

CRICKET.

OXFORD AUTHENTICS vs. UNITED PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 2.

The United Provinces continued their first innings to-day at 11-30, Wace and Shafkat facing the bowling of Tomkinson and Simpson Hayward, but in Simpson-Hayward's first over Wace was bowled for a slow and tedious 14, taking a little over two hours to get his runs. The United Provinces commenced their second innings in a disastrous fashion, losing Shafkat and Whatford for one run. Wace did not stay long, and no stand was made till McConaghy arrived, and he played a bright and merry innings of 42, but the stand by the last wicket was the best. Hoare and Beasley added 50 runs. Both of them made a gallant effort to retrieve the early disasters, but their efforts were of no avail, and the Authentics won a one-sided game by an innings and 42 runs. The result was due largely to the brilliant fielding of the Authentics. Powys-Keck bowled well. Scores:—

AUTHENTICS.

FIRST INNINGS.

Chinnery, c Beasley, b Wace	60
Hornby, c and b Ali Hasan	0
Hollins, l b w, b Ali Hasan	5
Simpson-Hayward, c Ali Hasan, b Shafkat	100
Raphael, c Abid Husain, b Hoare	22
Key, c and b Hoare	24
Tompkinson, not out	20
Kershaw, b Hoare	0
Headlam, b Hoare	0
Powys-Keyk, c Shafkat, b Ali Hasan	0
Williams, absent	
Extras	34
Total	265

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

UNITED PROVINCES.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ali Hasan	13	1	55	3
Shafkat	13	0	75	1
Wace	6	0	54	1
Hoare	10	0	47	4

UNITED PROVINCES.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Wace, b Simpson-Hayward	14	b Powys-Keck	5
Whatford, b Powys-Keck	2	c and b Poyws-Keck	0
Pruce, b Powys-Keck	2	c Hollins, b Hornby	19
McConaghy, b Powys-Keck	2	c Tompkinson, b Williams	42
Abid Hassain, b Simpson-Hayward	14	l b w, b Simpson-Hayward	18
Ali Hasan, b Simpson-Hayward	0	b Powys-Keck	1
Beasley, b Simpson-Hayward	0	b Hornby	26
Cutting, c Hornby, b Tomkinson	14	c Key, b Williams	1
Hoare, l b w, b Tomkinson	4	not out	24
Hill, b Tomkinson	0	run out	0
Shafkat, not out	8	c Chinnery, b Williams	1
Extras	8	Extras	20
Total	68	Total	157

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

AUTHENTIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Powys-Keck	10	5	19	2	8	2	23	3
Simpson-Hayward	14 5	5	25	4	10	0	47	1
Tomkinson	5	1	16	3	0	0	0	0
Williams*	0	0	0	0	14	2	45	3
Hornby	0	0	0	0	6·1	0	22	2

* Williams bowled one wide.

THE AFFRAY BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND POLICE AT DELHI.

THE order of Mr. Craik, Assistant Commissioner Delhi, on the case in which a private of the Welsh Regiment was charged with having caused fatal injuries to a native police-sergeant on the 9th January is published. The Magistrate disbelieved the statements of the police that death was due to a blow on the body from a stone, as the medical evidence was against such a view. He held, however, that there was an affray in consequence of a police raid on the gambling places near the Ridge, and that the accused had probably struggled with the deceased, in the excitement of the moment, in order to avoid arrest. The cause of death was rupture of the spleen, which the post-mortem examination showed to be three and a half times its normal size. The accused, who was given an excellent character by an officer of his regiment, was sentenced to six weeks' simple imprisonment.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

ANOTHER very interesting programme was given before a large attendance at Harmston's Circus last night. The whole of the company conducted themselves admirably, and once more delighted applause denoted how thoroughly the circus has captured this city. Of the turns which have not yet been largely dwelt upon Miss Harmston's trick riding act is one of the best. This youthful artiste has the assurance and skill of many equestrians who have been used to the circus arena for years. The Frezigonda Sisters were extremely successful with their new dances. Itchie and Cooma, the Japanese branch ladder gymnasts, were also accorded a hearty burst of applause, and the latter, who has proved himself to be a contortionist of no mean order, also surprised and interested the house. Tom Powers' tramp cyclist act is as funny as ever, and the rest of the programme has all the interest that is always attached to the circus. To-day a Matinee performance will be given in order to afford the children another opportunity of visiting the circus.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

FEBRUARY 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, Perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicholas interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadeloupe Martinique. St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd February 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	2	2	24 p.m.	...	32
Suez	2	2	50 p.m.	...	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd February, 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	41	0	2
" Karachi	0	25	0	3
" Madras	0	18	0	4

SOME quaint mistakes, due to their ignorance of India, have been made by the special correspondents sent out to describe the Durbar, but the funniest thing in the way of mis-description is to be found in the leading London journal, which mixed up different parts of the same message with regard to the elephant procession. We read that the 4th Dragoon Guards went by splendidly. "The whole corps was seen to be mounted on black chargers, with snow leopards' skins upon the saddles and dresses of white gauze and gold, trimmed with the Star of India. They wore long blue puggarees." Even those who know the gallant Dragoons best would fail to recognise them "in dresses of white gauze and gold, trimmed with the Star of India."

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya presided.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Further consideration of the Municipal Budget Estimates for the year 1903-1904 was proceeded with.

ADVERTISEMENT CHARGES.

Mr. James Macdonald moved that the expenditure for the Municipal Commissioner's personal office establishment contingencies be passed at Rs. 6,8 0.

Mr. Hormusjee S. Vakil suggested a reduction in the advertisement charges. He said he had looked into the budget of the Calcutta Municipality and found that that Municipality annually paid about Rs. 10,000 for advertisements whereas the Bombay Municipality annually incurred an expenditure of about half a lakh of rupees. He had heard that Municipal advertisements were given to the papers which had a very limited circulation.

The Commissioner said the total amount for advertisement came to only Rs. 120, the rest of the sum being provided for the printing of the Municipal list and the Administration Report. However, the matter would be fully discussed when the report asked for by Mr. Jahangir Petit on the subject was submitted to the members.

Mr, D. E. Wacha thought it would be much advisable if the items for advertisement charges and for the printing of other matters were separately entered, so that the people might not be misled.

The proposition was agreed to.

PUBLIC GARDENS.

Mr. James Macdonald moved that the budget estimate in respect of expenditure for Public Gardens be passed at Rs, 61,359.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe thought that the sum of Rs. 5,000 set apart for the purpose of improving the Zoological portion of the Victoria Gardens was hardly sufficient. He believed the Victoria Garden was an unknown lands to many of the members; but those who had taken the trouble of going there would agree with him that the gardens had been materially improved. He thought that a further sum of Rs. 5,000 should be devoted for the improvement of the garden, because whatever amount they spent on it was more than covered by the receipts. He hoped the Corporation would provide Rs. 10,000 next year for the improvement of the Victoria Gardens.

Mr. Hormusjee S. Vakil said the garden at the corner of the Bazaar Gate street was a disgrace to the city. He did not know why stable and other intolerable nuisance was permitted near the garden.

STREETS AND BUILDINGS.

Mr. James Macdonald moved that the budget estimate in respect of expenditure for streets and buildings (Executive Engineer Department) be passed at Rs. 9,20,995.

Mr. Cuffe said in view of a number of roads having been added in the city, a sum of Rs. 5,000 should be provided for laying out avenues and planting trees.

The estimate was adopted.

OTHER ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.

The Corporation then passed, without discussion, the following estimates of expenditure:—The Municipal Commissioner's personal office establishment at Rs. 61,617; the Commissioner's general office establishment (including law charges at Rs. 18,000), at Rs. 87,473; Accounts and Expenditure Audit establishment at Rs. 63,266; Property and wheel tax establishment at Rs. 1,58,289; Port Trust and Railway (Town Duty) at Rs. 77,000; Tolls collection at Rs. 2,079; Licensing establishment at Rs. 31,476, Revenue and Refund audit establishments, at Rs. 26,064; the Fire-Brigade at Rs. 1,23,2 2; Public Works including special provision for cleaning, lighting, and repairing Port Trust Wharves Roads, at Rs. 15,30,944, Public Health Department—General supervision and conservency at Rs. 16,81,781; markets and slaughter houses at Rs 1,50,579; Registration of births and deaths at Rs. 90,969; Cemeteries at Rs. 19,172; Laboratory, at Rs. 9,600; Mahaluxmi Dhobiwads, at Rs. 15,583; Infectious Diseases at Rs. 56,858; milch cattle stables, at Rs 6,7 8; tank conservancy at Rs. 5,910; and Rustomjee Jamsetjee Dharamsala at Rs. 377; Vaccination contribution to government at Rs, 17,702; Municipal debt, including interest on several public loans and sinking fund due thereon, at Rs. 26,18,600; pensions, gratuities, and compassionate allowances at Rs, 60,000; and police charges at Rs. 5,00,000.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. James Macdonald moved that the estimate in respect of expenditure for education, etc., including the contribution of Rs. 80,000 to the Joint-School Committee for the maintenance of Primary Education in Bombay, be passed at Rs. 1,13,736.

Mr. S. D, Khote moved an amendment that the estimate of expenditure for education, etc., be fixed at Rs. 128,733. He said while the income of the Joint School Committee had been decreasing, the expenditure had been increasing, and therefore the contribution made to the Committee be increased by Rs. 15,000.

Rao Bahadur Dhakjee seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola opposed the amendment, He said notwithstanding their statutory obligation to pay Rs. 60,000 only, the Corporation had been paying Rs. 80,000 to the Committee. However, he would not stand in the way of the Joint School Committee if the proposed increase was equally shared by the Government and the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta endorsed the views expressed by the Hon. Mr, Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

Mr. Wacha pointed out that the Joint School Committee was wrong in overstepping the limit of their receipts. They ought to cut their coat according to the cloth.

On a division the amendment was lost, while the original proposition was carried.

The Corporation next passed the following estimates:—Hospitals, &c., at Rs. 57,000; Discretion contingencies at Rs. 7,000: Auditors' allowance at Rs. 10,000; Election expenses at Rs. 10,000; Municipal buildings fire insurance fund at Rs. 5,000, special extraordinary works at Rs, 65,056. Investment of interest realized on sinking insurance, &c., funds investments at Rs. 2,24,000.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE TRUST.

Mr. Macdonald moved that the contribution to the City Improvement Trust be passed at Rs. 5,12,000.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved an amendment that the contribution payable to the Trust be passed at Rs. 3,50,000. He said the matter had already been discussed.

The amendment was carried.

CLOSING BALANCE.

At the close of the consideration of the budget estimates, the Secretary, at the instance of the President, read the following statement:—The expenditure from revenue for the year 1903-1904 as now finally passed amounted to Rs. 84,74,875 and that as he anticipated total revenue of the year, including the opening balance was passed at Rs. 91,66,000, the difference of these sums represented an estimated closing balance of Rs. 8,53,125.

This concluded the business before the Corporation.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY AND MADRAS EARTHNUTS.

THE general memorandum on the earthnut crop in Bombay and Madras, 1902-03, states:—

In Bombay according to the latest reports, the total area under earthnut has risen from 39,500 acres in October last to 46,650 acres (34,100 in British Districts and 12,500 in Native States), but is still less than half of last year's area and of the average. The decrease is almost general, and is attributed to deficiency of rain and short supply of water in wells. The condition of the crop is reported to be poor in Sholapur and the minor Southern Maratha States, and fair to good elsewhere. The total outturn is estimated at 41,000 tons showing a decrease of 35 per cent, and 3 per cent., respectively, below last year's crop and the average, a decrease proportionately smaller than that in area.

In Madras this crop is grown only in nine districts to any appreciable extent. The total area under it at the end of December last was 421,900 acres, which is more than 2 1-2 times the average of five years and 1 1-4 times the area of 1901. The increase occurs in nearly all the districts, and is particularly large in South Arcot. It is mainly attributed to the cultivation of the Mauritius variety, which yielded large profit in recent years. The crop is reported to be generally good, and the outturn is estimated at 83 per cent. of the normal.

The export trade in earthnuts had fallen to a very low level in consequence of bad seasons and the deterioration of seed; but with the introduction of a new variety and a return of good seasons in Madras, where the crop is most largely grown, the trade has revived. The quantity exported in the last five years has been (cwt)—

	From Bombay.	From Madras.	From other provinces.	Total.
1897-98	19966	24579	194	44739
1898-99	76728	10296	737	87761
1899-1900	23904	131840	175	155919
1900-01	28960	202672	123	231755
1301-02	98208	987048	159	1085415
1902-03 (nine months)	14519	536808	[illegible]	551515

THE FAR EAST.

THE BOXER OUTBREAK IN KANSU.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

A despatch to the "China Mail" dated Shanghia, January 12th, says:—Alarming news has come to hand with regard to the rebellion in Kansu: but official reports confirmed by private telegrams, are to the effect that everything is quiet. The Governor at Chinkiang reports that the rebel forces were defeated at You-chow-fu and completely routed.

The "North China Daily News" of the 3rd ult., says:—

The following has been received from a reliable source in Peking. The sender being attached to one of the highest councils of the Empire and a man whose aims and inclinations are essentially for peace within and harmony with outsiders, there is no reason to doubt the bona fides of the information which has been sent, especially as the correspondent is careful to give assurance "that the belief that only the exposure of the nefarious schemes of Tung Fu-hsiang, ex-Prince Tuan and their partisans in Peking can open the eyes of the statesmen of Great Britain, the U. S., and Japan to the imminent danger threatening the Empire and, as a matter of course, the safety of all foreigners in China, has led him to do this at the expense of being treated as an alarmist. Of course, the Manchus, who as a class are Boxer sympathisers and partisans of any section of the country whose aim it is to drive out foreigners and depose the Emperor will move heaven and earth to deny everything, and being the ones in power and aided by Chinese conservatives and bigots whose name is legion, they may succeed in gaining the ear and belief of the majority of the foreign diplomats in Peking and optimists in the treaty ports, but the facts are there. Take them or leave them."

The high ministers of the Crown continue to give their secret sympathies and aid to the cashiered General Tung Fu-hsiang and the ex-Prince Tuan, 'because this is pleasing to the majority of the Princess.' Hence those who really oppose the above outlaws dare not openly show their feelings content to await the decree of fate. A little over three weeks ago news from Kansu gradually filtered into Peking that Tung Fu-hsiang had proclaimed adherence to the deposed Heir-Apparent, Pu Chun son of ex-Prince Tuan, and was prepared at any moment to march with 200,000 men upon and seize Hsian and make that city the capital of the new Emperor. This news getting to the ears of certain of the Foreign Ministers in Peking they informed Prince Ching of it. Although this was known to that personage it was not until then that his Highness thought of telegraphing to Lanchou (capital of Kansu) where the Viceroy is a Manchu (Sung Fan) and to Hsian (capital of Shensi) where the Governor is also a Manchu (Sheng Yun) 'for news.' This was the reply he obtained—conjointly—'we will make inquiries and let you know,' and this in face of the fact that the report of Tung Fu-hsiang's disaffection was almost public property as early as September last. The reason of Tung and Tuan's delay in throwing off their mask really lay in the fact that, so far, they had no regularly "organised" party, the active members of the clique having been scattered by the capture of Peking by the Allies. In October, however, their Manchu partisans, headed by a former Tartar General of Ili (Chinese Turkestan named Yu Shih, and Chinese partisans, led by a man named Wu Kuoyung, assembled one day that month in the house of a certain Wu Lilu-t'ang, and an attempt was made to organise such a party. Nothing satisfactory was done that day, nor were they successful after several successive meetings in the same house. (Apropos. This was the same house in which a meeting of Boxer partisans was first held in April, 1900, to consider the advisability of admitting Boxers into Peking.) It was not until last month (December, 1902), after the arrival of the notorious Hsiao Yung-chio, the confidential secretary of ex-Prince Tuan and the intimate friend and adviser of Tung Fu-hsiang, from Hunan, that 'something tangible' was done. After a second meeting of partisans, both of which were preceded by the assembly to swear allegiance to the ex-Heir Apparent as the new Emperor and raise an army to obtain revenge on the hated Westerners.'

Hsiao Yung-chio, by the way, was the same person who drew up for ex-Prince Tuan in 1900, the 'Imperial Decree' containing the declaration of war against the Powers. Affairs are now getting to a head and, unless those interested in the preservation of peace in China are on the alert, people will be caught napping again as in the terrible days of 1900.

THE TROUBLE IN KWANGSI.

GOVERNOR SURROUNDED BY REBELS.

IMPERIAL TROOPS MUTINOUS.

The new Governor of Kwangsi, Wang Chih-chun, who since taking over his seals of office in June last, has practically done nothing towards suppressing the rebellion in that province, is reported (says the "N. C. D. News)" to be almost surrounded by rebels, although, as may perhaps be remembered by readers of these "Notes," he was appointed to that post by the Empress Dowager in consequence of his boastful language and declaration to her Majesty of his ability to deal with the rebellion in the South at short notice. Governor Wang took down South with him quite 6,000 picked Hunanese troops, fellow-provincials of his and well-armed to boot, who with the 25,000 or so Hunanese "braves" then opposing the rebel forces, he expected could easily restore order in the province under his "exceptional generalship.' But the people of Kwangsi are of entirely different calibre from those of the provinces north of them, and in the present instance, are exasperated at the oppressions of the avaricious and unscrupulous officials amongst them, and are moreover, driven to rebellion by flood, droughts and famine. Governor Wang and his Mandarins would require ten or twenty times the forces at their command to keep even the cities they occupy from falling to the desperate inhabitants of Kwangsi, who, by the way, are much better armed than the soldier—one half of whom secretly sympathise with them. Eye witnesses who have been to Nanning and other places in Kwangsi declare that almost the whole province is hostile against the Government and the troops appear more like men keeping garrison in a foreign kingdom than encamped in their own country. To those who know, it seems that it is not a question of force majeure that will restore peace to Kwangsi, but a wholesale remission of taxes for three years, generous Government help financially, and a system of public works where the starving may get food in return for labour. Haste is needed for this even, for if Kwangsi succeeds against the Government her example will certainly be followed by at least six more provinces, simultaneously.

A notification has recently been circulated by the rebels in Kwangsi which has excited considerable attention among the people and aroused no little feeling. It states that since the trouble in Peking the officials have done nothing but enjoyed themselves. After the return of the Court the Government expressed themselves as very anxious for reform, but all the leading officials have done nothing to help the Government but have instead devoted their energies to squeezing the people to pay the idemnity and united with the metropolitan officials in deceiving the Government for their own ends. The Empress Dowager is so deligent and the Emperor so high spirited that they cannot stand by and see China ruined and do nothing to prevent it. The Palace is full of underlings seeking their own pleasure, and all Conservative officials in the Grand Council are up to tricks, and they leave the Throne in darkness. We know that unless we can see the Emperor and explain to him the true condition of things there will be no hope for China, and we therefore raise this army to fight the conservatives and help the Emperor. We hope that you will all sympathise with us and give us your assistance."—"P. & T. Times."

THE KETTELER MONUMENT AT PEKING.

The Ketteler Monument is finally completed. It is in the form of a "p'ailou," or ornamental arch, and stretches across the great street running from the Hatamen to the north. It is made of Chinese marble, is extremely plain, but makes an impression of ruggedness and strength. The stone pillars must be nearly three feet in diameter. The roof is entirely of marble and looks as though it might stand for all time. On the north side there are traceries of flowers, but not distinct enough to be observed by the passer-by. On the south side on the frieze there are inscriptions in three languages, German, Chinese, and Latin informing the public that this is a monument erected by the Emperor in memory of the German Minister, von Ketteler, who was nefariously killed by "Boxer bandits" on 20 June, 1900. This monument should be a standing warning to all to avoid like crimes. The Chinese world used for Emperor is Chen or the Imperial W. E.

The work was prolonged by a row between the workmen and the police. The men at work on his Imperial job thought they had a right to break the law of the land by gambling every night in the tents erected on the street for their accommodation. The police interfered one night whereat the men turned on the police and drove them off. The next morning the police appeared in larger number and carried off the workmen to prison, where they were lodged for over a week, no work being done meanwhile. The cost of the memorial is said to be about three hundred thousand taels. It will be a relief to all travellers when the obstructions are taken from the street. As it has been carts for some time have had to wallow through a bog by the side of the road in order to get along at all.—"N. C. D. News."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE SIAMESE GOLD STANDARD.

A NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPEDIENT.

THE AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

FROM information to hand by the last mail it seems that Siam is to follow the example of India and Japan and adopt a gold standard, while the Straits Settlements and the French colonies are still discussing the question. At the same time a recent somewhat cryptic telegram from Reuter's Bangkok correspondent is explained. The change was one that Mr. Rivett-Carnac wished to make some time ago, and Siam, being a rich country with no debt, was in an exceptionally good position to make it. But the reform was delayed until the end of last November, when the price of silver had fallen so low that there was manifest risk of heavy loss in further procrastination. The standard of Siam is the silver tical, a coin equal to 60 cents of the Straits dollar, and moving up or down—chiefly the latter of late—with that coin. When the writer went to Siam about eight years ago he exchanged rupees for about an equal number of ticals, the balance of value being in favour of the tical. Gradually the ratio changed, especially through the closing of the Indian Mint, until the rupee was steady at the current value of the tical at that time, while the tical itself fell lower and lower. Had Mr. Rivett-Carnac carried out the reform when he wished he would have had a tical about seventeen of which would have equalled one pound. In November last the coin had fallen to 21 to the pound. English readers will grasp what this means better if we add that the tical is about the size of our florin. The Siamese Government then put a stop to the decline by closing the mint to the free coinage of silver and instructing their Minister in England to issue drafts on the Treasury at Bangkok at the rate of 17 ticals to the pound.

The immediate results were claims by the banks doing business in Bangkok for compensation—the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank £150,000, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China £100,000 and the Banque de l'Indo-Chine 1,500,000 francs (say, £60,000). When the mail left there had been several conferences between the banks and the Government, but nothing had been settled beyond raising the ratio to 20 ticals. It is an indication of the influence of England in Siam that the English sovereign is made the standard. Another currency reform in Siam has been the adoption of currency notes. For years the two English banks have issued their own notes, while the Government was reputed to have a considerable quantity of their own notes stored away at the Treasury that had never been issued but might hope to see the light some day. It is understood, however, that these have been or will be destroyed, and another design has been adopted and issued to the public. A paper currency department has been established by a decree issued in September last and the security against the notes consists of the whole of the coin received in exchange for them "with the exception of such an amount, not exceeding 25 per cent. of the value of the notes in circulation as the Minister of Finance may, with the consent of His Majesty, draw out for investment." The Minister of Finance is to publish monthly in the "Government Gazette" a statement of the notes issued and the cash and securities held against them. The notes are already in circulation, and the first monthly report shows that cash is held to the full value. The notes issued are for 5, 10, 20,100, and 1,000 ticals. From the latest issue of the "Government Gazette" to hand it appears that at the end of October last notes had been issued to the total value of 1,014,040 ticals.

The chemical phenomenon of catalysis was first observed a century back by a German apothecary named Kirchhof and it has been reserved for a contemporary German, Professor Ostwald, of Leipzig University, to take the lead in teaching us how to dominate that phenomenon. Catalytic bodies, as every chemist, and doubtless many of your readers, know, are such as possess the power of effecting decomposition in a body by the mere force of their presence, and without themselves undergoing any change; they are the magicians, as it were, which wave the wands and produce the transformation. "When one reflects," remarked Ostwald in a speech before a congress of scientists and medical men at Hamburg in 1901, "that the acceleration of reactions through catalytic means goes on without consumption of energy—consequently, in this sense, gratit, and that in every province of technics, so also in the chemical, time is money, it is seen that from the systematic employment of catalytic expedients, changes of a sweeping character in technics many be looked for and expected." The Professor assisted by Dr. Gross has now applied "catalytic means" to the art of photography, and placed the photographer in a position to dispense with light in the final stage of the development of photographs. Hence the new process has worked its way into publicity under the designation, "photography without light." Such a description is, however, only half of the truth, for the negative is produced in the camera in the usual way. The Professor and his assistant call their method "catatypy," which signifies a process for reproducing without light photographs and other pictures whose picture-substance (silver, platinum, brown-stone, &c.), consists of those bodies which chemists call "catalysers," that is, as already stated, bodies which decompose others without themselves being decomposed. One of the numerous ways in which "catatypes" can be produced may be briefly explained; it will be amply sufficient for the purpose of demonstrating the "acceleration of re-action" referred to in the speech.

Suppose a negative to have been prepared in the customary manner on silver bromide. Silver is a "catalyser," and it is this property which is turned to account. The negative is washed with a solution of peroxide of hydrogen in ether, which, after evaporation, leaves behind an even layer of the peroxide. Straightway the silver unmasks its catalytic batteries, and splits up the hydrogen di-oxide into its constituents, water and oxygen. In places free from silver the peroxide remains, and hence an invisible "picture" of hydrogen di-oxide results, which can be easily printed off on ordinary paper in a few seconds or minutes, and then developed in almost any colour according to the chemicals employed, ferrous sulphate (green vitriol), for instance, producing a light yellow picture. If the picture is examined under a magnifying-glass the fine lines of the original are found to have been reproduced in all their sharpness. Should gallic acid be used, the resulting reproduction is violet; and since this acid forms stationer's ink, which, as everyone is aware, lasts for centuries, the new process thus solves the problem of photographic permanency. Henceforward the up-to-date photographer will be more than ever independent of the weather for the printing of "that half-dozen"—for him the sun may sulk as long as it pleases when once the negative is made; in two or three minutes, without any costly material or machinery, his "catatypical" reproductions are ready for the customer. "Catatypy" may be termed Germany's New Year's present to the photographical industry. What does not the scientific world owe to those "shameless Huns" on the Continent!

In their circular dated January 2 Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, report as follows on the American cotton situation:—"At the beginning of the new year the sentiment throughout the trade is for a higher range of values, based on the light movement of crop during December and the anticipation of a falling off in the receipts during January as compared with last season. While estimates of the crop have not fallen with the decreased movement, there is a general belief that the crop will not reach the extreme estimates current before the bad weather in Texas set in, during November and December. Larger takings by spinners have reduced the visible supply sharply below that of last season, and as all of the different branches of the trade, planter, merchant, and spinner, are long of cotton in some form, the tendency to look for an advance prevails everywhere. Speculation alone is lacking, but the trade believes that the strength of the markets at an advance of nearly 80 points from the low point of November will attract a demand from outside interest ere long. It is many years since we have seen the trade so united in looking for higher prices, and nothing but an increase in the movement is likely so change this opinion. Even those who in previous seasons have usually been identified with the view that the supply would exceed the demand are now calculating upon the disposition of planters to hold the balance of their crops for higher prices as the best reason for avoiding engagements to deliver cotton until the planters sell and the movement increases. Smaller crop estimates would prevail did not every merchant returning from South come with a belief in a crop in excess of 11,000,000 bales, conveying also the impression that there is still cotton to pick in most of the cotton States. But all large crop ideas as bearing adversely upon prices have been carefully put aside until there is an increase in the movement to bring them forward. Usually there are a number in the trade who are opposed to the views of the majority, but if they are in existence now they are not in evidence, and all are looking for a European demand which will lead the advance. Whether there will be any attempt to squeeze January at the last is still a question for discussion, though it would seem that the elimination of the short interest had been almost completed, while it is evident that upwards of 100,000 bales of long cotton must have been sold during the past two weeks to supply the demand from that quarter. Severe losses are believed so far to have resulted from the operation, and the cost of carrying our stock forward to March must have been a large item. This may account for the absence of buying from that centre of speculation. Thus, with everyone a bull, the only danger appears to be from an increased movement leading to realisations upon a one-sided market or heavy offerings from India to the Continental mills."

The River Plate mail has brought advices from Buenos Ayres up to December 18. It is stated that the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies had cut down the estimates of the expenditure for 1903 presented by the Minister of Finance so as to show a reduction from last year's figures of dols. 743,444 gold and dols. 8,568,000 paper, leaving a small surplus from the revenue, if the estimates of the latter should be realised. The Buenos Ayres "Standard" is sceptical, and is inclined to think that the Argentine Congress will discover reasons for an increase of the expenditure, and that a diminished consumption of dutiable imports will cause a falling off in the revenue. A petition had been presented to the Government by Messrs. Soulaz and Co. asking that washed wool may be exempted from export duty. The Administrator of the Custom-house, Dr. Martinez Castro, in his report, supports the prayer of the petition. It is calculated that the saving in freight charges by the reduction of the weight of the wool would amount to dols. 600,000 gold, and though much of this would be expended on the washing operations, "the money would be retained in the country instead of being paid to foreign shipowners." Broken weather had caused some apprehension regarding the Argentine harvests, and has excited the market somewhat; but there had been no serious damage reported. The results of threshing in Entre Rios had proved disappointing, which is the more to be regretted as the farmers in that province are said to have been without a decent season for six years. But the present season is expected to be at the worst much better than its predecessors.

Strong opposition is offered by the Rouen Chamber of Commerce to the proposed conversion of Marseilles and other French ports into free ports after the pattern of Hamburg. The grounds of its objection are briefly set forth in the "Bulletin" of the Chamber just issued. The independence and prosperity of these ports is to be sought, says the "Bulletin," not in the constitution of a Free Trade zone for each of them, but by placing them directly under the administration of their respective Chambers of Commerce. These would be able to introduce such modern commercial methods as would make them in reality entrepots, which they now are only in name. It would also be possible for such bodies, by their influence and authority, to encourage various new industries producing for foreign markets, under the legal provisions for "admission temporaire." These provisions might be extended as the need for their enlargement might be hereafter demonstrated by the various Chambers in the light of their experience as port administrators. We are not aware that any other French Chambers of Commerce have taken action against the free port movement, but the declaration of the Rouen institution is important, since it is regarded as not only influential in itself, but also as a leading representative of Protectionist opinion in France, and as contrasting strongly in this respect with the Lyons and Marseilles Chambers.

In their recently issued report the United States Inter-State Commerce (Railway) Commission remark that the tendency to combination continues to be the most significant feature in American railway development, and points out some of the results. One of these, with which the Commissioners express satisfaction, is the suppression of competition in secret rebates, commissions, and discounts; the business community now at least knows that the rates and charges are the same for everybody, the large traders being no longer able to dictate special terms to the companies. On the other hand, the trading community has the disadvantage of rates being maintained by the combinations at a higher level than existed under conditions of hostility between the great trunk lines. In this connection the Commission urge again that power should be vested somewhere to compel common carriers to make their rates "fair and reasonable." For some years past the Commissioners have annually complained that their powers have been limited to finding that a given rate is unreasonable, and that they have been unable to intervene for the fixing of a compulsory rate. Frequently as attempts have been made in the United States to establish Government control over railway rates, they appear to have always failed in the end, public opinion recognising that so long as the companies are not legislatively protected from competition the arbitrary interference of any court of law, commission, or other outside authority with their right to make their business profitable cannot be justified beyond the repression of undue discrimination. The progress of combination, however, may produce a different opinion.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	3	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	21	17	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	23	18	38
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	7	5	15
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	16	15	37
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	3	10
G Mahim and Worlee	2	2	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	16
Total	75	68	175
Total plague deaths to date	124,186	103,878	
Same date last year	84	80	201

The Kaiser has issued an awful edict. All cats, dogs, and birds, it is stated, are to be banished from the Royal palaces lest they should prove the means of conveying diseases. If the statement be true the Emperor William's attitude on the subject must be singularly different from that of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, who vie with one another in their affection for domestic pets of all descriptions. The German Royal Palaces will continue to harbour Mice and Men only.

It is reported in Chinese circles, says the "China Gazette that the British Government having ordered the British Charge d'Affaires at Peking to settle the long-outstanding question of indemnity to be paid as damages for the loss of the Indo China s. s. Kowshing which was sunk by the Japanese war-vessel Naniwa in July, 1894, while transporting Chinese troops to Korea. The proposed amount of the indemnity has been fixed at the very small sum of 280,000 taels.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presided at the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commenced yesterday.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE.

Mr. Binning applied that Mr. A. F. Ferguson be exempted from service on the special jury at the present Sessions. Mr. Strangman made a similar application on behalf of Mr. B. G. Triggs, and Mr. F. R. Vicajee on behalf of Mahadu Raoji Chitnis, common jurors. His lordship granted the applications.

THE TWO TANKS MURDER CASE.

Mahiar Aspandiar, a young Iranee Parsee, was charged with the murder of a Purdesee named Pralhad Dussi on the 6th January last by striking him on the head with sodawater bottles at a shop at the Two Tanks. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. J. P. Dastur, solicitor, defended the accused. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. John Stanley Smith, foreman.

Mr. Gulam Hoosein Currimbhoy	Mr. R. F. Malabarwalla
Mr. Frank Asquith	Mr. H. E. Hart
Mr. S. G. Sathe	Mr. R. W. Harter
Mr. S. E. Greaves	Mr. Manekjee Hormusjee

Mr. Scott, in addressing the jury, read the section of the Penal Code bearing on the charge preferred against the accused, and said that the deceased was a servant in a shop for the sale of ice and sodawater at the Two Tanks. On the 6th January last the accused went to the shop and demanded some ice from the deceased who was in charge of the shop at the time. They had a dispute, and then the accused snatched up a piece of ice and was trying to leave the shop. The deceased resisted, and the accused thereupon picked up a sodawater bottle and broke it on the head of the deceased. Not satisfied with that the accused took up a second and then a third bottle, and broke them successively on the head of the deceased, with the result that his skull was fractured and the deceased died some time afterwards. The learned counsel said that upon the evidence the jury would be satisfied that the injuries inflicted by the accused were such as would, in the ordinary course of nature, cause the death of the person upon whom the injuries were inflicted, because the accused had not only struck one blow, but had given three successive blows.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

At the close of the prosecution the accused stated that he struck the deceased with the first bottle as the latter had abused him. He afterwards struck him with the other bottles in self-defence as the deceased had attacked him after the first blow was struck.

The Advocate-General pointed out that the facts of the case were almost undisputed, and from the accused's own statement the court would see he had rendered himself liable to be convicted of murder. The Advocate-General submitted there had been no provocation given to the accused who had committed the crime in a fit of passion.

Mr. Kirkpatrick admitted there was little dispute in regard to the material facts of the case, but asked the jury to consider what inferences they could draw from those facts. He submitted that there was nothing to show that when the accused struck the deceased that he had any intention of committing murder, the accused was simply resenting an insult and had no intention at the time he entered the shop of causing a disturbance. Counsel said there was nothing in the medical evidence to show that more than one blow had been inflicted, and reminded the jury how frequently it was found in such cases for witnesses to exaggerate their statements. He considered there was a strong reason for discrediting the evidence owing to the fact that it agreed in every detail. He asked the jury to hold that death was caused by an accidental and hasty blow in reference to which the accused had already suffered sufficient punishment.

Mr. Justice Aston, in summing up, reviewed the facts as set forth in evidence, and said the jury would have to make up their minds in regard to the point regarding whether one or more blows were given, and also in regard to the knowledge and intention of the accused at the time of inflicting the blow or blows.

The jury after being absent from court for twenty minutes unanimously found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and he was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions were adjourned at 6 p. m. till this morning.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER'S POWERS.

LICENSES FOR HACK VICTORIAS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday on an appeal by the Police Commissioner from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, who, in September last, disposed of the rule issued at the instance of Taja Noora, an owner of hack victorias, calling upon the Acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. Gell, to show cause why licenses should not be issued to the respondent for his ten victorias. His lordship decided the rule in favour of the respondent and ordered the Police Commissioner to pay half his costs. The Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, for the respondent, Taja Noora.

Mr. Justice Batty, in giving his judgment, said the questions in this appeal were whether the Commissioner of Police, in refusing to grant licenses to the petitioner under Section 6 of Bombay Act 6 of 1863, exercised the discretion vested in him by that section. If he did so, then unquestionably the courts could not interfere. But the ground of refusal should show that it was a ground to which the power was limited. In this case the power given was to refuse a license only when the Commissioner considered that the conveyance for which it was required was unsufficiently found or otherwise unfit for the conveyance of the public, or that the application was open to certain objections. This clearly called for the exercise of discretion in such particular case. After referring to several authorities, the wording of the section, etc., his lordship said the only question, in his opinion, was, therefore, whether the Commissioner really considered the fitness for the purpose of these particular conveyances, not ignoring the sufficiency of the motive power, to be specified in the licence, as among the accessories to be provided. This was a mere question of fact, and one as to which the Commissioner alone could supply the answer. The statement that these particular conveyances had been considered and held by the Commissioner to be unfit for the conveyance of the public, on the ground that they were too heavy for the motive power provided, would have sufficed, but the Advocate-General, who appeared to support the appeal, was unable to point to any particular passage in the Commissioner's affidavit which contained such a statement. The court was asked to infer that the Commissioner must have meant that he had so considered the particular vehicles. Nothing short of a clear statement to that effect ought, his lordship thought, to be accepted. Reference had been made to a letter from the Commissioner, in which the Commissioner stated that he had that morning seen the conveyances. The reason therein assigned was, however, not that on such inspection the conveyances appeared to the Commissioner insufficiently formed or otherwise unfit, but that the petitioner had chosen to build new victorias of a type condemned, and thus taken on himself to ignore a rule that every other owner of conveyances had submitted to. The ground of refusal would appear to be that the pattern was disapproved and the directions contravened. The directions were "ultra vires," and there was no power to refuse a license on the ground that a pattern was obsolete or open to objection unless the Commissioner was able to say that, in the particular instances before him, the Commissioner had satisfied himself that the defects appearing in the pattern had been reproduced, which rendered them unfit for the conveyance of the public. The Commissioner might have meant this, but his language was not consistent with the inference that his refusal was based not on defects noted in the particular victorias in question, but on defects observed in victorias of a similar type, which might or might not for all that appeared in the affidavit or correspondence have been avoided in these particular instances. It was quite conceivable that a pattern might be preserved or its defects remedied by the use of other material or otherwise. His lordship was not, therefore, satisfied that the decision of the lower court was wrong and thought that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Starling who delivered a seperate judgment concurred. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pains relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE ALLEGED THEFT ON THE S. S. ARABIA.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Walton of the Harbour Police charged William Arthur Cooke, Assistant Mail-Agent on the P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with the theft of a case containing jewellery valued at Rs. 1,700, belonging to a passenger of the steamer, and John Ryan Gilder, a mail sorter, with receiving the stolen property and abetment.

Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. T. J. Strangman, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the first accused, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the second accused.

Mrs. W. J. Waterfield in her examination by Mr. Acworth said that she arrived in Bombay harbour on the 17th of January last. On the morning of Wednesday, the 14th January, she found th[illegible] box containing jewellery was lost. Her cabin was on the port side of the spar-deck. On the night of the 13th January when she went to bed she put her jewellery in a box, which was put in the drawer of a locker on board. The ventilator just above that drawer was open. When she became aware of the loss she rang for the stewardess and informed her of it. Subsequently she made out a list of her lost jewellery on Wednesday, the 14th January, and handed it to the purser. The witness identified her jewel-case and recognised the contents as her property.

Cross-examined by Mr Strangman the witness said that she turned out the light when she went to bed on the night of the 13th January. Mr. Tarrant was her bed-room Steward, and she had a conversation with him with reference to the theft on the 14th. The witness did not recollect Mr Tarrant having told her anything about a man hanging about her cabin on the night in question.

Mr. F. G. Collett Inspector of Police, G. I. P. Railway, examined by Mr Acworth said that on the nigh of the 17th January he went to the Byculla Station in consequence of certain information received. He was accompanied by Inspector Minahan. There he saw the two accused and Mrs. Gilder shortly after. He noticed some luggage carried by a coolie with them. He watched the two accused and Mrs. Gilder, all of whom went into the waiting room. A short time afterwards the first accused disappeared. Eventually she turned up again, and they all appeared on the platform when the train was signalled. Cooke took his seat in a third-class compartment and Inspector Minahan jumped in with him. Witness searched the second accused after the train had left. He found a brown paper parcel under his arm and seized it. He then went with accused No. 2 and Mrs. Gilder to the Stationmaster's office and there handed the parcel to the Assistant Stationmaster, Mr. Nocks, and the coaching clerk Mr. Ganesh Pandurang. On unfolding the parcel he found the box in question inside it. The box was locked and he asked No 2 if he had the key. The accused replied that he had not, and the box had been given to him by No. 1. He then wired instructions to Mr. Minahan at Coorla, and Mr. Minahan returned with Cooke. The box was then forced open in the presence of a punch and the contents were compared with a list produced by Mr. Minahan. A punchnama was made out in witness' own handwriting and signed by the punch.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Shaik Chotu Nur Mahomed, a senior packer in the employ of the Bombay General Post Office, said that it had been his duty to travel on the Mail steamer from Bombay to Aden and back. He came into Bombay harbour per the s. s. Arabia on the 17th January last. On this particular voyage the s.s. Arabia was doing ferry boat service. Accused No. 1 was the mail-officer on board, accused No. 2 was also on board in the Register Department. The registered articles were kept in a locker as a rule on board, and the key of the locker was kept by the Mail-Agent. The stamp-box also remained in charge of the Mail Agent. When the mails were removed ashore all the registered packets and the stamp-box were put in a red bag which was tied up with a string only and no seals were put on it. The witness used to take the bag to the post office accompanied by the Mail Agent. The bag was emptied in his presence at the Post Office and the head clerk of the foreign department took charge of the contents. On the 17th ultimo a red bag was given to the witness by No. 1. The witness did not see No. 2 at the time. The first accused ordered him to carry the bag to the Post Office. The bag was tied up with a string at the top. The first accused afterwards turned up at the Post Office and asked him to wait outside with the bag. No. 1 came back, opened the red bag, and took out a white bag from it with a mark of crescent and star on it. That bag was sealed and the first accused told the witness to go along with him and take it to his bungalow. The other bag was handed over to the head clerk of the Register Department. The witness accompanied Cooke to the Adelphi Hotel Byculla where he saw the second accused his wife, and his mother. The first accused then took the bag and gave him two annas, with which he returned to the Post Office. The first accused again came to the Post Office at about 12-30 p. m. and gave the witness leave to go. He had not seen the white bag on the steamer Arabia. That was the only occasion on which he had taken the bag to the Post Office on foot. As a rule he accompanied the first accused in a gharry. The white bag was sealed with black sealing wax. The witness had made a statement to Mr. Merrett, the Presidency Post-Master, on the 20th or 22nd of January.

Questioned by the Court the witness said that he had never carried any canvas bag on any previous occasion to the first accused's place.

Tukaram Maruti, a licensed coolie, gave evidence of corroboration.

The case stands adjourned till to-day.

HIGH COURT.—February 3.

Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

714-00—Muljee R and B—Dwarkadas Haridas and another vs Kashibai widow and another—Balkrishna V N R. For postponement.

729-01—In person—Wardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

760-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

761-01—In person—Vardhaman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

309-02—Khunderao and S.—Bhavaniram Saheb and another vs Gulabi widow and others—K. B. Mehta and S. M.

383-02—B. Raghavaya—Shamoorawal Widow vs Kalidas Kalyanjee and another—D. D. Romer and M. and B.

198-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath Dhurandhar vs Rakhmabai alias Angoolibai, widow and others—M J and H. C L and O and B Raghavaya.

317-01—Bicknell M and M—Sir L H Griffin and others vs The Hon Mr Daji Abaji Khare—Thakurdas and Co.

180-01—Tyabji D and Co—Sarabai widow vs Hajee Jan Mahomed H M and others—Framji and D.

52-02—Little and Co—Ghorthandas Geculdas Tejpal vs Hajee Haffud H Jafer—Crawford B and Co.

37-02—Kanga and P—Dadumia Chhotumia vs Janabai widow and another—F P Pavri and Kanga and P.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Laloobhoy vs Dayal Mawjee and others—Kanga and P Tayabjee D and Co—Part heard.

For further directions on the Commissioner's Report.

673-00—Captain and V—Moolla Mahomed Panker and another vs Khatijabibi widow—Captain and V M and Mirza F G S and M and F P Pavri.

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's Special Report.

39-00—Nanu and H—Oomar Hassan Vali Mahomed and others—Crawford B and Co.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittance to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1902-03	16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 24th January 1903—	
By Council Bills	12,814,698
By Gold	500,273
3 Balance to be remitted from 25th Jan. 1903 to 31st March 1903	3,185,029

One of the London papers describes the Royal Aquarium as having been always the chosen place of amusement of the select. If four-footed or feathered frequenters be included there is some truth in this remark. As there has been considerable speculation as to where the greater part of the shows of dogs, cats, chrysanthemums, and so forth will now find accommodation, enquiries have been made at the fountain-head. As far as they know at the Aquarium only one society has so far definitely chosen its new home—the National Chrysanthemum Society, which will in future hold its shows at the Crystal Palace. The others still find a difficulty in making the decision. The question is more complicated than it looks, for "gate-money" is a shrew whose ways have to be considered. It is probable that the Crystal Palace and Agricultural Hall will divide the general favour.

Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. Rowland's Macassar Oil provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for Rowland's Macassar Oil, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

THE BOND-HAY TREATY.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The United States Government will not entertain any proposition for fishery reciprocity with Canada because the latter is too active a competitor. The tonnage of American vessels engaged in the deep-sea fisheries has decreased from 115,946 in 1880 to 60,823 in 1900, or nearly one-half. In the same period the capital invested in the Canadian deep-sea fisheries has more than doubled, and now amounts to about 10,0[illegible]0,000dols. The Canadian Government invested the 4,500,000dols. it received from the United States in 1871, and applies the annual interest of 180[illegible]000dols. in bounties divided among the Atlantic fishermen. The fishery laws are strictly enforced, and the most modern appliances are provided for the artificial propagation of fisheries so that the fish exports of the Dominion have increased in value from 3,357,000dols. in 1868, the year of Confederation, to 11,169,000 dols. in 1900, the total catch in the latter year being 22,000,000dols.

As in the case of France and the bounties to her fishermen in Newfoundland waters, the Americans seek to justify their protective policy on the ground that it is necessary to so assist the fisheries in order to utilise them as a nursery for naval seamen. But this idea has been exploded both in France and in the United States. The latter country, indeed, is supporting an industry mainly carried on by foreigners. The fishing fleet is extensively manned by Canadians, and could not put to sea at all if it trusted to the United States citizens for crews. So glaring a defect has this become that last year an attempt was made to revive the failing interest of the native-born citizens in the industry by enacting a bounty law, which proposed to pay every American vessel engaged in the deep-sea fisheries an annual subsidy of 2dols. per gross ton, and every American citizen engaged as a member of the crew of a deep-sea fishing vessel 1dol. per month for at least three months. This would make an annual minimum of 3 dols. and a maximum of 12dols. whereas under the Canadian system, in which the rates vary from year to year, the maximum per man which has been paid is 2·75dols. and the minimum 83 cents. The American deep-sea fishing tonnage, estimated at 60,00, would thus draw 120,000 dols. and estimating crews eligible for the bounties at 7,500, and averaging their fishing time at six months, they would claim 45,000dols.; so that the total annual expenditure would be 165,000dols or about enough to offset the Canadian bounties.

Newfoundland pays no bounties to her fishermen because her natural advantages are sufficient, and the Americans are willing to admit her to reciprocal trade, seeing that she would not be the aggressive competitor which Canada would be, and that she could grant them bait, which Canada does not possess. The fate of the treaty rests with the Senate, which, while it has rejected all reciprocity agreements in the past, may be more reasonable in this case. The failure of this convention would be followed by a withdrawal from the Americans of the privileges they now possess in our waters under the "modus vivendi"; and as Canada is only waiting for us to act to do the same, the consequences would be very serious for the American fishermen. They could disregard Canada's action, but they would be helpless if Newfoundland resolved upon a similar course.

THE AVERAGE WOMAN.

Mrs. F. A. Steel takes up the cudgels on behalf of the average woman in the pages of the "Saturday Review." She does so "not because I imagine myself to have any special capability for the task—not even a literary one; such small self-satisfaction as I may once have had on the latter count having been effectively crushed out of me a few years ago by a Board school product who condescended to come to my house as parlourmaid, and who, when I refused to pay her a month's wage when she left at a day's notice, wrote and informed me with much dignity that after all I was 'only a third-class novelist.'" Mrs. Steel ranks herself among the average women, one who "for fifty and odd years has been somewhat of a Jack-of-all-trades." Mrs. Steel says :—

I wish so far as I can to present this averge view of life to the crowds of average women who so far outnumber either the abnormally intellectual or the abnormally frivolous, but who are to my mind so scandalously unrepresented or misrepresented in this twentieth century. You have only to go into a ladies' symposium in the drawing-room after dinner while the men—bless their hearts!—are sinking mental and spiritual differences over their wine downstairs in the dining-room, to see how hard it is to get in a word edgeways unless you belong, or pretend to belong, to a definite camp. I was at such a camp-meeting the other day when a discussion arising out of the Education Bill was going on at the same time as the more usual ones anent servants, or babies, or dress, or one's neighbours; all, be it said, subjects—to my mind as an average woman—to the full as provocative of instruction and amusement as the former, perhaps more so. I asked a woman who sat silent on the outskirts of both, if neither interested her. "Oh, yes!" she replied; "but I don't really know much about either—except that I have servants, and children to be educated." Then you have every qualification for forming an opinion, I replied "and you ought to give the world the benefit of it." Whereat she seemed surprised; for she was typical of the vast intermediary stratum of average women neither purely intellectual nor purely the reverse, who think it, in a way, their duty to be dumb dogs.

The opinion of the average woman is the most valuable asset in the budget of either extreme party did they but know it; "but both sides neglect it equally, and that is why in this twentieth century of ours the general position of woman is so absurdly, so almost inconceivably inconsistent, so hopelessly ambiguous. Strong language perhaps, but what milder adjectives suit a condition in which we find women on the one side claiming to be taken seriously as a political as well as a social power, and on the other absorbing half the shops, and heaven only knows what proportion of the honest hard labour of the world by the inanities of her many vanities. By her costumes and cosmetics, her horrible so-called art decorations, or the still more horrible Palais-Royal and Brummagem ornaments with which she defaces her drawing-room and destroys the sanctity of home? Personally, I confess that a walk down Bond-street, so round by Oxford-street, Regent-street to Piccadilly reduces all my strong convictions on women's wrongs to pure pulp, and leaves me without a backbone of resistance against the tyrant man.

MURDER OF A CEYLON PLANTER.

A telegram dated Halton, January 28th, to the "Ceylon Observer," says :—Mr. Reginald Glanville, Strathellie, Nawalapitiya district, was, last night, murdered in his bungalow. His assailants are up till now unknown. It is reported that Mr. Glanville made a desperate effort to save himself even after he had his throat badly cut. Mr. B. Constantine, Police Magistrate, Hatton, and the Interpreter Mudaliyar have proceeded to the estate to hold enquiries into the case. Mr. Glanville is said to have been stabbed in several parts of his body. The departure of Police Magistrate Constantine, with the Interpreter Mudaliyar, was followed by that of Assistant Superintendent Dowbiggin and Inspector Modder.

Later information says the murderer of Mr. Glanville is stated to be a Sinhalese carpenter, brother of a carpenter whom Mr. Glanville charged with forgery and had got convicted for seven years. A grudge was thus paid off.

According to the "Hierarchia Cattolica," the official ecclesiastical year-book of the Vatican, the Sacred College of Cardinals is at present composed of 59 members, two of whom only owe their creation to Pope Pius IX. During the course of his long Pontificate Leo XIII. has created 140 Cardinals, thus renewing the Sacred College twice; while 144 have died during his reign. No fewer than seven have passed away in 1902. Of the Cardinals now living the oldest is the Archbishop of Palermo, Cardinal Celesia, 89 years of age; the youngest is the Prince-Archbishop of Prague, Cardinal De Skribensky, who is just 50 years younger. Leo XIII. will complete his 93rd year on March 2.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" January 31.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council directs that the following table showing the relative rank of officers in the Army, Royal Navy and Royal Indian Marine, shall be substituted for that published with Home Dept. Notification No. 227, dated the 26th Jan 1900 :—

Lieut-Cols	Capts under 3 years and officers of corresponding rank, R N Depy Director, R I M Asst Director, R I M Insprs of Machinery, R I M Comdrs, R N Comdrs, R I M Staff Comdrs and officers of corresponding rank, R N	But junior to all Lieut-Cols
Majors	Lieut of 8 years' seniority and officers of corresponding rank, R N Chief Engrs, R N Lieuts, R I M, over 8 years' seniority Paymasters, R N Chief Engrs, R I M	But junior to all Majors
Captains	Lieuts under 8 years and officers of corresponding rank, R N Engrs R N Lieuts R I M under 8 years seniority Asst Paymasters of 6 years' seniority Engineers, R I M	But junior to all army Captains
Lieuts	Sub-Lieuts and officers of corresponding rank R N Sub Lieuts R I M Asst Engrs R I M	But junior to all Lieuts

Capt R R Vaughan, I S C Cantonment Magistrate, Agra, is granted privilege leave for two months and one day and leave out of India for one year and six months in continuation with effect from the 14th Feb.

The services of Major D B Thomson Offg Cantonment Magistrate Kamptee, are replaced at the disposal H E the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Hon Mr Justice Gooroo Dass Banerjee a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has obtained privilege leave for one month with effect from the 26th January.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1889, and section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as applied to the said Coast and Islands by the notification of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept. No 3429-I A, dated the 30th Dec 1898, and with the previous assent of the Secy of State for India, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Capt W G Grey, Asst to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf at Bunder Abbas, to be a Magistrate of the first class, within the limits of the town and suburbs of Bunder Abbas and the islands subordinate thereto.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1889 and sections 22, 24 and 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869), as applied to the said Coast and Islands by section 7 of the said order, and with the previous assent of the Secy of State for India, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Capt W G Grey, Asst to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf at Bunder Abbas, to be a Subordinate Judge of the first class within the local limits of the town and suburbs of Bunder Abbas and the islands subordinate thereto; and to invest him within the said limits with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of five hundred rupees.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R C Chapman is appointed to officiated as Dep Audito General with effect from the 8th of Jan.

Mr F D Gordon, is posted as Deputy Accountant Genera Punjab with effect from the 24th of Dec 1902

Mr K L Datta is placed on special duty in the Financial Secretariat of the Govt of India with effect from the 10th of January.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C W Hodson, having vacated the post of Director of Railway Construction and Deputy Secry to the Govt of India Railway Branch under Article 718 of the Civil Service Regulations is reappointed to the same post with effect from the 22nd January 1903. Public Works Dept Notification No. 23 dated 22nd Jan 1903 is cancelled.

Lieut W R Izat R E Asst Engr 2nd grade State Railways whose services were lent to the Delhi Umballa-Kalka Railway Company, is on return to Govt. service posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway.

Major C S Rose, R E, Ex Engr 2nd grade State Railways is permitted to proceed to England for the purpose of going through a course of instruction at Chatham under clause, 20, India Army Circular of 1901, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his duties.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No. 414 Railways dated the 7th Nov 1902 Mr A R Jacobson class II, grade 3rd of the Superior Revenue establishment of State Railways Traffic Dept is promoted to class II grade 2 sub-pro tem of that establishment with effect from the afternoon of the 17th Nov 1902.

Mr J J Hattoo, Ex Engr 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Supdg Engr with effect from the afternoon of the 8th Jan 1903 or until further orders vice Mr R G Kennedy, temporarily transferred to Bengal.

Mr J C Shields temporary Supdt 2nd grade Indian Telegraph Dept reverted to Asst Supd class VII 1st grade with effect from the forenoon of the 9th Dec. 1902.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, February 2.

Monday.—Pressure has decreased over Burma and Assam due to the depression noticed over the bay during the past two days. Elsewhere the barometer has risen slightly to briskly and is higher than usual over the whole country but particularly so over the north-west dry area. The weather remains cloudy in north east India and part of Burma but the only rainfall in this area is a light shower at Darjeeling. Light snow has been received in the north west Himalayas. Elsewhere the weather is fine and dry. The mean temperature is higher than usual in the south and east Peninsula, north-east India and a large part of Burma, but in all other places the heat is less than usual. The deficiency of the mean temperature is greatest and exceeds six degrees over Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces where both day and night temperatures are below normal.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 2ND FEBRUARY.

Amritsar.—Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally Looks like clearing up.

Hissar.—Bright no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Slight, rain general over district Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Outstanding crops benefitting by fine weather.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain Crop prospects generally good

Beawar.—Bright no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good

Khamgaon.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton picking general. Rabi crop prospects generally good

Dhulia.—Looks like rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Easterly wind. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Food-grains doing well, Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Unusually cool. Cotton plants damaged by frost in some villages.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy, but no rain. Dew-fall insufficient, Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton healthy. Crop excellent and prospects much improved.

Dholera.—Cotton plants showing bolls.

Bhavnagar.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy Cotton arriving in small quantities. Food-grains and linseed doing well.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Rabi crop prospects generally good. Harvests partially damaged.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 2ND FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, the rise having been brisk many places. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are in defect of normal in almost all districts. The maximum ranged from 63° at Lahore to 93° at Cuddapah and the minimum from 37° at Jacobabad to 77° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Cutch and at Rajkot and Deesa. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—None fell any where.

Weather with rise of pressure is likely to remain fine and settled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 3 Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, January 16.

THE COST OF BEING MADE PRIMATE.

The expense of the personal installation, perhaps, may have kept Primates away at times. We are still so far from the ideal State that we make our great men pay, and pay heavily, for the honours they achieve by their public services; and the Primate is no exception to the rule. Dr. Davidson will have to pay £885 5s. 6d. before he can become Primate, the money being split up among a host of officials, most of whom have nothing in the world to do with the Primacy, and many of whom have never seen, and probably never will see, the new Archbishop as long as he lives. In addition to this sum Dr. Davidson must pay heavily for the library at Lambeth Palace, and for other property of which he takes temporary possession.

THE PRIMATE'S CREDITORS.

The creditors of a new Archbishop of Canterbury include eight doorkeepers, the Clerk of Parliaments, Gentleman Usher of the Black Road, Yeoman Usher, and a small army of people at Bow Church, Canterbury Cathedral, and the House of Lords. The Royal Licence costs over a hundred pounds divided between the Crown Office and the Home Office. The Board of Green Cloth receives thirty pounds and an odd four pence as "homage fees," the Dean and Chapter's auditor at Canterbury has an election fee of £20 10s., and another payment of £112 is made to the Crown Office for "restitution of temporalities," whatever that may be. Then, after he has been chosen by the King, elected at Bow Church, and enthroned at Canterbury, Dr. Davidson must pay £76 17s. 6d. for the King's consent to his appointment!

PRIMATES YOUNG AND OLD.

Only six bishops—only two in the House of Lords—are younger than the new Primate, who is the youngest Archbishop of Canterbury but one for the last hundred years. Dr. Benson is the exception, he was 53, and therefore a year younger than Dr. Davidson when appointed. The seven Primates whose lives cover the history of the Primacy for all but a hundred years, were all, with two exceptions, sixty or over, their ages being when appointed :—

Charles Manners Sutton	60
William Howley	63
John Bird Sumner	68
Charles Thomas Longley	68
Archibald Campbell Tait	57
Edward White Benson	53
Frederick Temple	75

It is odd that the youngest Primate of the nineteenth century should have been followed by the oldest; and it is a singular circumstance that the youngest trio of Archbishops is made up of Dr. Benson and Dr. Tait, with Dr. Davidson, who was the right-hand man to both of them.

THE AGES OF THE BISHOPS.

The six bishops who are younger than the Primate are: Dr. Edwards of St. Asaph, who was born six monhts after Dr. Davidson; Dr. Gore, of Worcester, who keeps his jubilee this year; Dr. Paget, of Oxford, who is 51; Dr. Owen, of St. David's, who is 49 this year; Dr. Ryle, of Exeter, who is 46; and the Bishop of London, the youngest of all the bishops, who is 45 years old shortly. The Father of the Episcopal Bench is the Bishop of Gloucester, who is both oldest in age and in service as a bishop, having been born in 18 9, and appointed to Gloucester by Palmerston in 1863. The Bishop of Ely is within two years of 80, the Bishop of Llandaff has just turned 80, and the Bishop of Manchester will this year be 77. The Bishop of Lincoln is also over 70, so that there are now three septuagenarians and two octogenarians among the bishops.

THE PASSING OF THE PEERAGE.

Another peerage has become extinct by the death of Lord Pirbright, who leaves no heir. There is no permanency in titles; hundreds of times in a century it becomes impossible to say: "My lord is dead; long live my lord!" In our own time over a hundred titles have passed out of existence, and within the last twelve years at least thirty names have gone out of the peerage. Two dukedoms, a marquessate, five earldoms, and two viscountcies one recalls hap hazard and one of the dukedoms was Royal. For more then a generation there was a Duke of Edinburgh in the Royal House, but the title died out two years ago, as the dukedom of Cleveland died out ten years before. The marquessate of Drogheda, familiar for a century, became extinct in 1892, and two years before there had died out a barony which had successive heirs for quite 300 years. Of the five earldoms which have past away in the last twelve years one at least had lasted since before Queen Anne.

FORGOTTEN TITLES.

There have been titles which have died out almost before the ink on the parchment creating them was dry—the Durbar Honours the other day contained the name of a man no longer living. Lord Leighton lived for only a few days after his peerage was created and never took his seat in the House of Lords, and the barony of Farnborough came into existence and went out again within a few months in 1886. The barony of Kelhead, created in 1893, became extinct in 1894, and "Lord Armstrong" was a familiar title for only three years, So was "Baron Knightley." Three years, too, was the limit of a still more familiar name—Lord Pauncefote, which was first heard in 1899 and last in 1902, and the barony of Sandford, which died out in 1893, existed for only two years. At least twenty-five baronies have become extinct in the last dozen years, and quite 250 peerages of the nineteenth century are now unknown and forgotten.

OUR REALLY OLD NOBILITY.

Not all titles are made, however, to come and go. Many of them have reached an honourable old age. The Duke of Norfolk carries a name which his ancestors have borne since before Flodden Field; he has the oldest title in the realm. There was a Duke of Somerset in Shakespeare's day, as there was an Earl of Devon; and my lords Chesterfield and Denbigh, with a little host of other peers still represented in the House of Lords, might have been walking down Whitehall on that January morning when Charles Stuart was the principal figure in the tragic drama enacted there. Lord Huntingdon bears a title which goes back to 1529, and Lord Derby's is only two years younger than the Duke of Norfolk's. From the sixteenth century come up also my lords Winchester, Pembroke, Hereford, and Winton, and it would take too long to think of half the noble lords who laugh at single centuries of titled ancestors.

LORD ROSEBERY'S "DOWAGERS."

Lord Rosebery has given his son full licence, when he approaches the age of sixty-five, to remind his father of the support he gave to the "dowager" theory in a speech at Dalmeny recently, but the reminder can scarcely then be necessary. Nor can it be said that eldest sons have any very great complaint to make of the time they are kept waiting for their inheritance. It is true that there is still living a peer who waited for his title until he was an octogenarian, and four other peers at least who were seventy and more before they were able to take their seats in the House of Lords; but heirs to peerages are not, as a rule, generally kept waiting so long. The Duke of Devonshire was fifty-eight when he ceased to be Lord Hartington and became a Duke, but he is the only example in the Cabinet of so late a succession.

YOUNG MEN AND GREAT DUKEDOMS.

Lord Rosebery himself gave his grandfather little excuse for retiring into a small house and setting up as a dowager. The ex-Premier was only twenty-one when he became an earl. Lord Salisbury was seventeen years older, but he had succeeded some years before to another title, so that he has borne three names in his career. Four of the best known noblemen of to-day, indeed, succeeded to their estates almost before they were out of their schoolmasters' hands. Like Lord Rosebery, the Duke of Marlborough was only twenty-one, the Duke of Westminster was twenty, and the Duke of Portland went to bed one night a young Guardsman of twenty-two and woke up the next morning heir to a dukedom and a rent-roll which Mr. Morgan himself would not despise.

TITLES INHERITED AT SCHOOL.

Not many peers have inherited their titles in childhood, though Lord Dunmore, Lord Coventry, Lord Cottenham, and the Marquess of Camden are exceptions; but a long list might be made of the peers whose titles came to them while still in their teens. Lord Ormonde and Lord de Clifford were only ten when they succeeded; Lord Strathspey, Lord Holmpatrick, Lord Nelson, and Lord Combermere were twelve; the Duke of Norfolk was thirteen, and the Earl of Jersey fourteen; and two dukes and one earl at least were fifteen—their Graces of Manchester and Newcastle and the Earl of Craven. Lord Templemore was sixteen, Lord Monteagle of Brandon seventeen, and Lord Foley and Lord Howard de Walden were just passing out of their teens when they inherited their estates.

LORD ROSEBERY AND LONG SPEECHES.

Lord Rosebery has at least one notable example he might have quoted the other day against his own argument that the older a man grows the longer his speeches become. He has probably forgotten it now, but he was only twenty-seven when he delivered one of the longest speeches he has ever made—his presidential address to the Social Science Congress at Glasgow. It is only fair to say that the eloquence and thoughtfulness of the oration abundantly justified its length, but a speech which would fill a dozen columns of an ordinary size paper, spoken by Lord Rosebery at twenty-seven, is a crushing contradiction of Lord Rosebery's suggestion that only old men make long speeches. Possibly Mr. Gladstone was in Lord Rosebery's mind, but even then he would probably have been wrong. Mr. Gladstone was only forty-five when he made one of his longest speeches in Parliament, lasting nearly six hours.

DARDANELLES QUESTION.

HOW THE RUSSIAN SHIPS WERE ADMITTED.

THE Turkish Chargé d'Affaires had an interview with Sir Thomas Sanderson at the Foreign Office on the question of the admission of Russian warships into the Dardanelles. His Excellency had received no information from his Government, and he called at the Foreign Office to ascertain whether the newspaper reports were correct. He was informed, we understand, that a protest had been lodged by the British Government, but that it was not so strongly worded as the reports indicated.

From various official sources we gather that the Sultan gave the necessary authority for Russian ships to pass through the Dardanelles to the Grand Duke when the latter visited Constantinople in the autumn, and it was confirmed in a despatch to the Russian Government a few days afterwards. The ships passed through in October, but owing to the secrecy that was observed the British Government, we understand, had no definite knowledge of the fact until a month later. No communication on the subject was made to any of the representatives of the other Powers at Constantinople by the Porte, and the ships are said to have been practically smuggled in. As soon as definite information reached the Government our Minister at Constantinople was instructed to make a verbal protest to the Sultan, and this was followed by a communication to the Porte from Downing-street. It is maintained that the statement made by Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons on October 21 that no negotiations were going on at that time on the question of the Dardanelles was perfectly true.

The situation is not regarded in official circles as serious. No further action, we understand, will be taken by the British Government at the present time, but in the despatch sent to the Turkish Government we have intimated that we reserve the right to get the same concession as has been accorded to Russia. We believe that it is the intention of the Government to await events. Should any attempt be made on the part of Russia to arm the boats the right we have claimed may be exercised.

Mr. Gibson Bowles, who was seen by a representative of the "St. James's Budget," said he intended to question the Government on the subject of the Dardanelles at the earliest possible moment, but he considered that it was the bounden duty of the Government to publish at once all papers on the matter, and not wait until they were pressed to do so. We were not aware, he pointed out, what had actually taken place, and the public had a right to be informed. If the facts were as stated, that four Russian warships, armed or unarmed, passed through the Dardanelles, there could be no question, he thought, that all the treaties, from that of 1841 to the latest one of 1878, have been violated, and he considered that the Government would be justified in making a most energetic protest. The reply which Mr. Balfour made to a question he put on October 21 that no negotiations were going on required, Mr. Bowles thought, some explanation. The country had been misled, although he did not suggest that it was wilfully misled. As regards the attitude of the other Powers, Mr. Bowles said he could understand France not wishing to offend her only ally, but the attitude of Germany was inexplicable.

Reuter's Agency understands that there is still much uncertainty as to the whereabouts of the four Russian destroyers which were the subject of the recent British protest to the Porte. A well-authenticated report reached London a few days ago that two of them had passed through the Dardanelles into the Black Sea a week previously, and that the other two were prepared to follow. It is now stated however, that none have yet passed the Straits.

POWERS ANXIOUS TO FOLLOW RUSSIA'S EXAMPLE.

According to the Constantinople correspondent of the "Telegraph" the British Government has not protested against the passage of the Dardanelles by Russian torpedo-boats, but has simply informed Turkey that it has noted the fact that, by granting this permission, the Porte has violated the Treaties of London and Paris, and that England, considering this as a precedent, reserves the right to invoke it when necessary.

The Turkish officials do not consider the matter important, declaring that the permission was granted for the passage of ships under the merchant flags without equipment and not of torpedo-boats, and that the same permission would be given to anyone else under the same conditions. The passage of Russian ships without their equipment would not violate the treaties. But the Turkish officials recognise that the passage would constitute a dangerous precedent. They foresee continual Russian movements of the kind, and declare that the only possible means of stopping it is for the other Powers to insist that the passage of a warship constitutes a violation of the treaties independent of any questions of flag or equipment. If their view is rejected they ought then to declare the treaty broken, and each send up several ships so as to prevent the Black Sea becoming a "mare clausum" which is Russia's object.

THE AMERICAN TASTE IN ART.

SHOCKING REVELATIONS FROM PARIS.

THERE is weighty artistic news in a Dalziel message from Paris to the effect that a well-known artist is bringing an action against an American millionaire for having had certain alterations made in a picture without the consent of the artist. The contention is that the painter of the picture alone has the right to say whether any alteration is to be made in the work of his brush, but the American contends that when he buys a picture it is his, and he can do what he likes with it. The American in question has bought several pictures of the nude from the Salon, and has had draperies painted over the figures, the draperies not being what are known as "artistic" conceptions, but modern costumes of the American fashion. Thus a picture of Psyche was altered so that the idealised figure was made to wear a tailor-made costume of a loud check, with a picture hat to match, and this so enraged French artistic susceptibilities that it was decided to combine and fight the question in the courts. The first artist whose picture was altered has now been authorised to take the question into court, and the case, when it comes on for hearing, is likely to cause considerable sensation in artistic and wealthy American circles.

The pictures affected are said to be by Delacroix Jacques (appropriate name!), and Henner.

According to the "Standard's" Paris correspondent the American gentleman in question, in spite of his somewhat eccentric tastes possessed one of the best picture collections in New York, and his fondness for improvements was not confined to pictures from the nude, for it seems that M. Gerome in 1895 painted a picture which was exhibited at the Salon, entitled "A Court Promenade in the Versailles Gardens. It depicted Louis XIV. and Madame de Maintenon and was especially noticeable for a beautiful effect of light produced by the setting sun on the one hand and the rising moon on the other. The picture attracted considerable attention at the time, and was purchased in 1896 by the American. The light effect did not please him, and, after the picture reached him, he had the effect painted out, and replaced by a resplendent sun, which shone brilliantly on Louis XIV. and his courtiers. This gentleman's collection of pictures was recently dispersed, and a French dealer brought it back to Paris, where it was again exhibited and offered for sale. It was only then that M. Gerome heard of the mutilation his work had undergone, and he at once commenced proceedings to have the picture impounded pending the hearing of a further action against the present owner. The judges have made an order restraining the owner from parting with the picture. The modifications, it is stated, were carried out with great skill.

PRINCE OF WALES'S INDIAN VISIT POSTPONED.

"I am told," writes the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Post," "that the projected visit of the Prince of Wales to India has been postponed "sine die," and that there is no likelihood that it will come up for discussion again within the next two years. The earliest date for such a visit that at present stands within the range of consideration is the winter of 1905, and the idea may therefore be dismissed from the present arena of State policy. It is considered in high quarters, I hear, that the visit to India of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught should satisfy India for some time, and it is not overlooked that a Royal progress cannot be arranged without throwing upon the independent chieftains a serious burden of expenditure from which it is expedient that they should be guarded at this juncture."

I HEAR, writes our London correspondent, that Mr. Herbert Birdwood, C.S.I., has accepted a brief to appear as advocate in a case shortly to be heard before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. An ex-Chief Justice of an Indian High Court is at present pursuing in London his profession as a member of the bar, but I do not know whether there is any precedent for an ex-High Court Judge appearing as a Barrister before the Judicial Committee. If there be no precedent then Mr. Birdwood is to be congratulated on having the courage to make one. What an ex-Home Secretary Privy Councillor and Cabinet Minister may do cannot be objected to in an ex-High Court Judge and former member of Council. Mr. Asquith, the ex-Cabinet Minister alluded to, is, I see, not infrequently engaged in Privy Council cases.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It is not a new idea that in future chemists will make food in the laboratory so nourishing that a few balls or cakes of it will support a man for a day. The ideal aliment of this kind would be an odourless, tasteless powder, dry, and unalterable with circumstances, easily assimilated, and containing all that is required for the sustenance of the body. Something of the kind was recently brought before the Academie des Sciences, Paris, by MM. Donard and Labbe It has been called maizine, and consists of the albuminoid matter in maize. The athletes of antiquity, it appears from tradition, were fed on maize, and some popular dishes in several modern countries are made from it.

Maizine is a dry, white powder, impalpable and unalterable, as well as easily digestible. It is stated by Dr. Trephon that five or six table-spoonfuls daily will support a robust man, and two tablespoonfuls a child. It is likely to be useful as a substitute for ordinary food, fat or sugar. There are many artificial foods in medicine, but they are not always free of impurities or fermentable matters, which poison them. Maizine and milk will be less debilitating than milk alone, and suitable for invalids as well as children. For naval, military, or exploring purposes it will be a valuable ration. Dr. Trephon calculates that 10,000 besieged men, could support life on 900 kilograms of maizine a day, or 224 tons, occupying 450 cubic yards for a whole year.

At the international exhibition of automobiles, Paris, there is a section for alcohol or methylated spirits, and its use for driving motor cars, lighting, heating and so forth. Among the lamps for household use are those of Landi, Decayrouse, and Delamotte, which have mantles like the Welsbach gas lamp. An alcohol stove, invented by M. Barbier, consists of a reservoir from which alcohol is drawn by wicks into a boiler where it is vaporised, and the vapour, mixed with air, passes into an upper chamber or furnace where it blazes and heats a metal cupola, which radiates warmth into the room. Some of the heat is also used to vaporise the alcohol. Open fires, resembling asbestos gas fires, are also on view, and there are a number of small hand or portable heaters for cooking, &c.

Some interesting alcohol motors are exhibited by M. Brouhot, the Compagnie Dupleix, M. Grobs, the Compagnie Otto, M. de Dion Bouton and others, but the most novel is a small fire-engine of M. Chauveau, an engineer, the motor is of three horse-power and the pump throws 250 litres of water per minute to a distance of nearly 100 feet. The speed of the engine is varied by a lever, and one man controls the pump.

M. Lacroix, the French observer of the volcanic phenomena of Mont Pelee, has communicated a report of what he saw during the latest eruptions last November. On the 18th, and again on the 23th, a burning cloud descended from the crater to the sea, and was probably such as destroyed Saint Pierre last May. It threw off white ashes, and took about six minutes to go from the crater to the sea. Red hot blocks of stone were also projected from the crater, and when cold were very friable.

It may be mentioned that M. Moissan in analysing the gas from Mont Pelee found it to contain hydrogen, oxide of carbon, methane. Since the ashes of the eruptions consist of andesite, a ferro-magnesian rock Professor Gautier points out that steam acting on it at high temperature would produce abundance of hydrogen. If the steam also acted on carbonates it would generate oxide of carbon, and if it decomposed carbides it would give rise to methane and petroleum. There is, therefore, no need to suppose a previous inclusion of these gases in the rock.

M. Brouardel shows that milk warmed in a recipient directly exposed to the fire loses at 95 degrees C. some 28 per cent. of its lecithine, but when heated in a bain-marie only about 12 per cent.

Mount M'Kinley, the highest mountain in North America, according to Mr. Reaburn and Mr. Brooks, of the United States Geological Survey, is a dome shaped mass of intrusive rock towering over 20,000 feet, or nearly four miles, above sea level. It is not so difficult to scale as Mount Elias, because of its higher snow line. The explorers only reached the snow line but attempts will doubtless be made this summer to gain the top. Mr. Brooks is providing intending travellers with routes and other information through one of the geographical magazines, and a fuller account of the explorations will be published by the United States Geological Survey at an early date.

The Blue Book on the all-British Pacific cable has tended to create the erroneous impression that it is difficult, if not impossible, to estimate beforehand the speed of signalling or sending messages through long submarine cables, and some remarks by the Postmaster-General in his report on the actual speed attained on the Vancouver to Fanning section have not removed, but rather confirmed, this impression. It is only difficult when one does not know how to do it. Certainly the estimates given by experts before the Committee on the Pacific Cable varied considerably, but that only proves the difficulty of getting competent experts. The estimate of one expert was so absurdly low that if the committee had gone by his evidence it is very doubtful whether the cable would have been laid at all. Fortunately for the execution of the project, and, perhaps, the welfare of the Empire, there was a more experienced and skilful expert whose estimate was much higher, and the committee sought the advice of Lord Kelvin, who favoured it. This estimate, as it turns out, was quite correct.

The Postmaster-General, in reporting that actual trials on the Vancouver to Fanning section gave a speed of 100 letters a minute with the automatic sending key, added that this was higher than the anticipations of experts who gave evidence before the committee. In saying so, he was mistaken. It is down in the Blue Book that Dr. Alexander Muirhead very properly gave more than one estimate of speed, accompanied by specimens of the signals themselves as they would be received at such speeds, for the quality of signals varies with the speed and they become less readable at higher speeds. These specimens were obtained from a line of his well-known artificial cable, having practically the same retardation of signals as the Vancouver to Fanning section. One was for 95 letters a minute, and the other for 100 letters a minute with the automatic sending key. The signals at 95 letters a minute were, of course, better than those at 100 a minute, and Dr. Muirhead personally recommended them for the ordinary code traffic, which is difficult to read, but still, the signals for his estimate at 100 letters a minute were quite readable, and, in fact, they are about the same as the specimens of signals actually received on the Vancouver to Fanning section at the attained speed of 100 letters a minute. It is evident that Dr. Muirhead hit the mark.

The Military Topographical Institute, Vienna, has published sheets of the topographical survey map of Austria on the scale of 1-200,000. By an application of the stereoscope to photography part of the ground covered by the maps is shown in relief.

Herr Fischer, of the German agricultural establishments in the north west of Morocco, finds that in regard to rainfall this part of Morocco is divisible into four zones—(1) A region of wheat land from the latitude of Larache to Cape Eghir, and comprising the region south of the relief of Rif and the Atlas, with Fez and all the upper valleys of the coast rivers. The mean annual rainfall is 400 to 600 millimetres; (2) Inside this lies a second zone of steppes and trees comprising the middle valleys of the cost rivers, where the rainfall is 200 to 400 millimetres a year; (3) two belts at the foot of the Atlas where the precipitation is 400 to 600 or 600 to 800 millimetres; and (4) the mountain tops (over 3,000 metres) where the fall is 800 millimetres a year.

In Virginia it is proposed to enact that kissing be permitted only on the certificate of the family physician, and unauthorised kissing by any one with weak lungs or any contagious disease is to be made a misdemeanour punishable by fine. The practice may be unsanitary, though this is by no means well established, and the current number of the "Polyclinic" contains, as if in anticipation, a very peremptory note on the subject. Discussing the assertion contained in the "Twentieth Century of Medicine" that kissing represents one of the commonest modes of specific contagion, the Editor remarks that lesions on the lips are not only extremely rare, in English practice at any rate, but that in all probability a very infinitesimal proportion of such lesions result from kissing. Advantage is taken of the opportunity to point out that leprosy cannot be so transmitted. Melancholia and broken heart seem to be really the only disorders likely to accrue from the time-honoured practice. Sanitary or not, punishable or not, the custom is unlikely to die out, and will certainly die hard. A little risk may only give additional zest thereto. As one contemporary observes, such legislation, if proposed in good faith, is unwise, because futile, and if not in good faith it is unworthy trifling.

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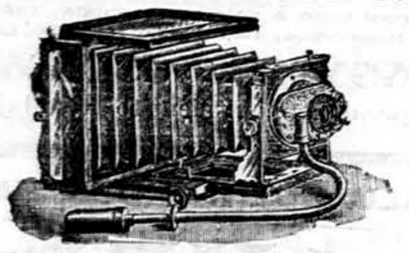

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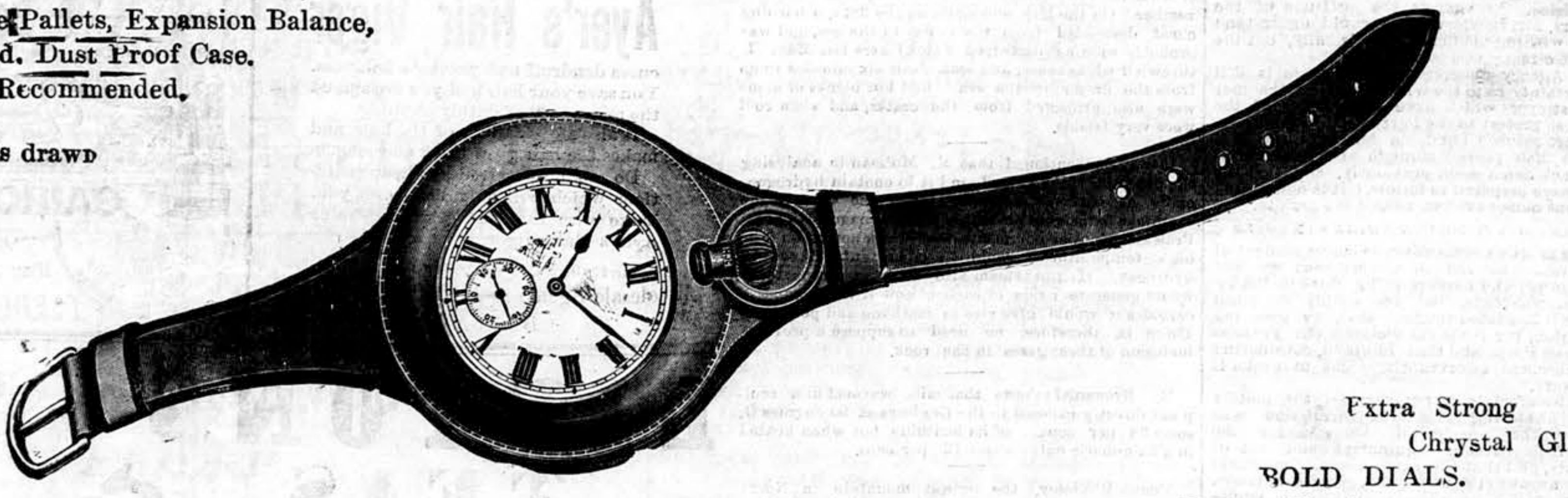

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 12, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co: 30. Cornhill, E. C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.: 1. Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.: 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli,—CALCULTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.